

The Global News Service
Edited in Paris
Printed Simultaneously
in Paris, London, Zurich,
Hong Kong, Singapore,
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 14

No. 31,489

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

LONDON, THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

Kohl Is Forced to Withdraw Tax-Deduction Amnesty Bill

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — In one of its sharpest setbacks since coming power 20 months ago, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative coalition was forced Wednesday to withdraw a draft law that would have granted an amnesty to politicians and businessmen involved in illegally deducting party contributions from income tax.

The coalition was obliged to withdraw the bill after a rebellion among its junior partners, the Free Democrats, made it obvious that the government would not be able to win a Bundestag majority for the measure.

It was the first time that the Free Democrats had openly broken with Mr. Kohl on a major issue. It was also a blow to the Free Democratic chairman, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had endorsed the amnesty proposal in deliberations earlier this month.

The rebuff to Mr. Genscher appeared certain to intensify doubts about his leadership at a Free Democratic Party congress in two weeks.

Mr. Kohl, who last week had managed to secure lukewarm support for the bill from his own Christian Democrats, had publicly vowed to win parliamentary backing for the amnesty.

He had portrayed the move as a necessary move to protect small businessmen who had innocently slipped outside the law in support of democratic institutions.

The coalition's retreat means that investigations will go forward on 1,800 cases involving 3,000 businessmen and politicians who are reported to have avoided a party financing law through such devices as tax-deductible contributions to foundations or billings for work that was not performed.

Several coalition deputies and officials — including Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmermann, Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff and Housing Minister Oscar Schneider — are reported to be among those under investigation.

Correspondent For Newsweek Leaves Moscow

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Moscow bureau chief of Newsweek magazine has voluntarily left the Soviet Union after being summoned to the Soviet Foreign Ministry, newsweek officials said Wednesday.

The correspondent, Robert B. Cullen, left the Soviet Union on Tuesday, and a spokesman for the magazine said it was still unclear under what circumstances he had left.

"He felt it was necessary to flee to West Germany, where he could confer with us on unprinted phone lines," a Newsweek spokesman, Gary Gerard, said. "He's going to the embassy in Bonn to talk to U.S. officials."

Many Free Democrats believe that their party has lost its political personality because of its alliance with the Christian Democrats.

Hart Wins In Nebraska And Oregon

By William Endicott
Los Angeles Times Service

PORLAND, Oregon — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado scored overwhelming victories, as expected, in the Oregon and Nebraska primaries in his bid to overtake Walter F. Mondale for the Democratic presidential nomination.

In the Nebraska vote, with 99 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Hart had 59 percent of the vote, against 27 percent for Mr. Mondale and 9 percent for the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson.

In Oregon, with 97 percent of the precincts reporting, Mr. Hart again took 59 percent, against 27 percent for Mr. Mondale and 10 percent for Mr. Jackson.

The remainder of the vote in both states Tuesday went to uncommitted delegates or to candidates no longer in the race.

Both victories by Mr. Hart had been widely predicted.

The number of delegates at stake Tuesday was relatively small. Forty-three of Oregon's 50 delegates to the convention in San Francisco will be allocated on the basis of the results. In Nebraska, 24 of that state's 30 delegates were at stake. It will take 1,967 delegates at the convention to win the nomination.

Mr. Mondale committed no time and virtually no resources to Oregon, conceding it to Mr. Hart in favor of concentrating on the bigger delegate prizes in California and New Jersey on June 5. A total of 486 delegates will be at stake on that day.

But Mr. Hart campaigned vigorously in Oregon in the hope that a substantial victory — after his narrow successes in Ohio and Indiana last week — would provide momentum for the final round June 5.

The senator told several hundred cheering hometown supporters in a Denver hotel ballroom Tuesday night that the day's results showed voters had "turned their backs on negative attack politics."

Laughing and appearing relaxed, he said that Tuesday's victories were "putting together a nomination majority for the convention in San Francisco."

Mr. Mondale, speaking in Los Angeles, said of Mr. Hart: "I commend him on his victory. He campaigned hard and he earned it."

But the former vice president emphasized that his own campaign had made only token efforts in the two states. "I spent \$3,000 in Oregon," he said. "I only made one brief stop in Nebraska."

He insisted that his strategy to concentrate on the June 5 primaries in California, New Jersey and other states would prove wise.

Asked about reports of bitter relations with Senator Hart, Mr. Mondale, who appeared to be in good spirits, said: "That's greatly overdrawn. We had a pleasant conversation last time we were together."

Hatfield Is Nominated

Senator Mark Hatfield, who has never lost an election in his 3 years in politics, easily won the Republican nomination for another term, United Press International reported from Portland.

Senator Hatfield will face Maggie Hendren, a state senator, in November. She was an easy winner in the Democratic primary, getting 76 percent of the vote against Sam Kahl, a carpet salesman.

Barletta Declared Victor In Panamanian Election

Compiled in Our Staff From Associated Press

PANAMA CITY — Nicolas Armando Barletta was officially declared the winner Wednesday in Panama's first direct presidential election in 16 years — an election marked by charges of fraud and 10 days of wrangling over the vote count.

The Supreme Election Tribunal, sweeping away dozens of challenges involving thousands of votes, proclaimed Mr. Barletta, who was backed by the military government, the winner by a margin of 1,713 votes.

The decision on the May 6 election came a little more than a day after the election tribunal had been asked to decide the outcome by a deadlocked National Tabulation Board.

The National Tabulation Board, the vote-counting body, had tried to tabulate the results but said it was unable to do so because of 135,000 challenged votes out of nearly 700,000 cast. It delegated its power to the backup Supreme Election Tribunal.

The delay in the vote count sparked violence between supporters of the two candidates, leaving one person dead and more than 40 wounded. (AP, UPI)

have a government of national reconciliation. I hope the announcement will be accepted by all sides."

Mr. Barletta's term of office begins Oct. 11.

The winner's principal opponent in a seven-man field was Arnulfo Arias Madrid, 82, who three times before was elected president only to be removed by the military.

The election tribunal said its final recount of results from the country's 40 electoral districts gave Mr. Barletta 300,750 votes to 299,037 for Mr. Arias.

Enrique Rogers, speaking for the opposition, said: "We will do everything we can within the law" to continue challenging the election.

The opposition coalition has charged the government with buying votes for Mr. Barletta.

The National Tabulation Board, the vote-counting body, had tried to tabulate the results but said it was unable to do so because of 135,000 challenged votes out of nearly 700,000 cast. It delegated its power to the backup Supreme Election Tribunal.

The delay in the vote count sparked violence between supporters of the two candidates, leaving one person dead and more than 40 wounded. (AP, UPI)



WEST GERMANS CHEER WALKOUT — Metalworkers outside the Mercedes-Benz plant near Stuttgart applauded the announcement Wednesday that a strike had been called there to back demands for a 35-hour workweek without cuts in pay. Page 2

Libya Sees Attack as Sign of Serious Opposition

By Jonathan C. Randal
Washington Post Service

TRIPOLI — Colonel Moamer Qadhafi's government has officially described the command raid by opponents from abroad last week as an isolated event.

But in fact, the authorities are treating it as

the beginning of the first sustained opposition in the Libyan leader's nearly 15 years in power.

Roadblocks and house searches aimed at catching remaining infiltrators are continuing, a week after the raid on Tripoli barracks used by Colonel Qadhafi.

Foreign diplomats have been told that "because of security reasons" they must request permission to travel to border areas and the south.

A statement by Justice Minister Muftah Kuaike confirmed widely held suspicions that

the attackers killed or captured by Libyan forces were not acting alone.

All told, he said, at least 20 men were involved and two are still at large. For the first time Mr. Kuaike also confirmed that a string of unex-

NEWS ANALYSIS

plained incidents were acts of sabotage carried out by the same group.

These included fires at two supermarkets — targeted because of Colonel Qadhafi's unpopular nationalization of retail stores — and at the main auditorium at Fatah University, in retaliation for the hanging of two students there.

By implication at least, the statement did little to discourage other persistent reports that saboteurs, too, were responsible for huge explosions at the army's vast arms and ammunition

dump 35 miles (56 kilometers) southwest of Benghazi on the night of March 24.

Libya has asserted, without giving evidence, that the infiltrators, described as Islamic fundamentalists belonging to the Moslem Brothers, were recruited by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and trained in Sudan by Britain and the United States.

Mr. Kuaike said they sought to "prove that Libya was unstable, in preparation for a major aggression."

The saboteurs, according to Libya, had instructions to assassinate key officials, sympathetic diplomats and foreigners, especially in the crucial oil industry.

But as interesting as such official admissions were, more potentially damaging to the regime's image was the fact that all Tripoli was aware of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Ecuador Indians Weave Success Story

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

OTAVALO, Ecuador — Alfonso Morales still wears the white trousers, blue ponchos, braided hair and felt hats typical of Otavalo Indians. And he speaks the halting Spanish of someone who is more comfortable talking in Quechua.

In his textile factory, Mr. Morales has installed six electric looms, and his 15 employees include several non-Indians. From here, his ponchos, shawls and other weavings are exported to the United States, Panama and Spain.

Among Otavalos, Mr. Morales is not unusual. Elsewhere in Latin America, most Indian groups are fighting a losing battle to preserve their cultures amid poverty, discrimination and exploitation. In contrast, the Otavalos have defied

the stereotype, discovering that economic success has served to reinforce their Indian identity.

"The Indians we've met from other parts of Latin America are more 'marginalized' than we are," said José Farimango Lema, who runs a profitable cottage industry in the nearby village of Peguche. "Here we have fewer problems."

Commercial weaving not only has raised the living standards of many Otavalos, but also has transformed the relationships that Indians in Latin America normally have with whites and people of mixed blood. The Otavalos are proud and self-confident, and Ecuadorian society treats them — although not the country's other two million Indians — with special respect.

Until a decade ago, for example, young Otavalos men were forced to

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■ Thom and British Aerospace got tentative approval by the British government to proceed with merger talks. Page 9.

TOMORROW

■ Anyone for bakshash? The second part of an international tipping guide will solve some problems. In Weekend.

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Rumble in Congress: O'Neill Upsets Decorum

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In a three-hour debate on the floor of the House of Representatives, which is broadcast nationally, and a speech made last week by a conservative Republican, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia, Mr. Gingrich's address was given under "special orders," a period at the end of the day when most House members have left the chamber.

Red-faced and roaring to be heard over the shouts and laughter of Republicans, Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, Democrat of Massachusetts, attacked a speech by a junior Republican, calling it "the lowest thing I've ever heard."

So strong was Mr. O'Neill's outburst Tuesday that the House parliamentarian ruled it a violation of rules prohibiting derogatory remarks about fellow members.

The caustic exchanges between Democrats and Republicans left the House polarized and probably diminished chances for bipartisan agreements on spending and foreign policy issues.

Some Republican members have argued that they should engage in more aggressive opposition to Mr. O'Neill and the Democrats. During the arguments on the floor Tuesday, a Republi-

cans' consensus appeared to be forming around that view.

The dispute was precipitated by the issue of cable television coverage of the legislators, which is broadcast nationally, and a speech made last week by a conservative Republican, Representative Newt Gingrich of Georgia. Mr. Gingrich's address was given under "special orders," a period at the end of the day when most House members have left the chamber.

Aiming his remarks at the television audience, Mr. Gingrich, a third-term congressman, charged that the Democrats believe that "America does nothing right and communism... rushes to vacuum caused by stupid Americans and its rotten, corrupt allies." Mr. Gingrich cited many Democratic House members by name.

Mr. O'Neill was livid when he learned of the speech two days later. Without notice, he set a policy under which the television cameras would pan through the House chamber during "special orders" to show that Mr. Gingrich and other speakers were declaiming to an empty chamber.

That infuriated the Republicans. Defending this action on the House floor Monday, Mr.

O'Neill attacked Mr. Gingrich for making his speech last week without giving prior warning to the Democrats whom he criticized by name.

On Tuesday, when the House convened for a routine day's work, Mr. Gingrich stood up and claimed "a point of personal privilege" for the formal term for a personal complaint against a colleague.

As members of both parties came onto the floor for this unusual development, Mr. Gingrich started denouncing Mr. O'Neill. Several senior Democrats, including the majority leader, Jim Wright of Texas, tried to interrupt, but Mr. Gingrich refused to yield the floor.

Finally, Mr. O'Neill himself came up the aisle to join the fray. "Will the gentleman yield?" he said in a tone that would not be denied. Mr. Gingrich yielded.

"You deliberately stood in the well of this House and took on these members when you knew they would not be here," Mr. O'Neill shouted, shaking his finger toward Mr. Gingrich.

"It's un-American," Mr. O'Neill said. "It's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Costa Ricans March for Peace

At least 20,000 demonstrators paraded through San José, Costa Rica, on Tuesday to protest pressure on Costa Rica to abandon its neutral stance on Central American conflicts. Marchers chanted "Peace yes, war no!" and "No to armaments in Costa Rica!" and paint was thrown at the U.S. Embassy. The demonstration was otherwise peaceful. Page 2.

Senator Hatfield will face Maggie Hendren, a state senator, in November. She was an easy winner in the Democratic primary, getting 76 percent of the vote against Sam Kahl, a carpet salesman.

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Metalworkers' Strike Spreads in Germany; VW to Halt Production

By Warren Getler

International Herald Tribune

STUTTGART — The battle over a proposed 35-hour workweek in West Germany intensified Wednesday as a metalworkers' strike spread to a major Mercedes-Benz plant near here and Volkswagen, the nation's biggest automaker, said it would halt all vehicle production in West Germany and Belgium next week.

The regional board of West Germany's powerful IG Metall metalworkers' union called on its members employed at the Mercedes-Benz plant near Stuttgart to stage the general walkout beginning Thursday.

The union's executive board in Frankfurt must approve the strike call against the Daimler-Benz site at Sindelfingen and is expected to do so Thursday morning.

The walkout would mark the first direct action against automobile makers in the region since strikes began Monday at key auto-parts suppliers based around Stuttgart.

A Volkswagen spokesman in Wolfsburg said the auto-parts strikes ruled out vehicle production beginning Monday or Tuesday.

Of the other major automakers, Audi said it will have to start closing plants within a few days while Ford and Opel said they could operate for another week at the most.

Anton Kourad, the VW spokesman, said that Audi, a VW subsidiary, would stop production Thursday at two plants — in Neckarsulm, near Stuttgart, and in Ingolstadt, near Munich. The two plants employ 15,000 workers and produce 400,000 vehicles annually.

"We still have inventory in parts," Mr. Kourad said, "but will quickly run out of generator and radiators. Then about 50,000 to 75,000 workers will have to be laid off."

Asked what kind of effects the

strikes are having on the industry overall, he said: "When you imagine all the major automakers in the country being brought to a standstill next week, that amounts to the loss of 16,000 autos per day. And at a time when we are experiencing a sales boom in America."

Industry leaders contend that the strike will effectively shut down most of the West German automotive industry and pull more than 200,000 out of work by early next week.

The announcement to walk out on Mercedes, made early Wednesday morning before a crowd of 10,000 cheering workers gathered outside company gates, came after the Mercedes management said Tuesday night that it would lay off 20,000 of a total 32,000 workers at the Sindelfingen plant because "insufficient auto part supplies made further production at the site impossible."

Under IG Metall guidelines, workers can only receive financial compensation from the union's treasury when they participate in a strike or are victims of a declared lockout, not when they are laid off due to a temporary shutdown of a plant. Union officials pointed out, however, that people laid off in any area designated as a strike zone, such as the Stuttgart region, are also eligible for financial compensation from the union.

Union officials fear that workers at the BMW and Audi plants, which are not in the strike zones but are being affected by the strikes at the auto parts plants, are vulnerable to layoffs in which they might not receive compensation.

Rudolf Geer, a spokesman for the metal industry employers' association, Gesamtmetall, said Wednesday that the decision to strike at Mercedes was made because the workers believed they would not qualify for financial assistance from the union if walked or strike were declared.



U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger and the chief of staff, General John W. Vessey Jr., confer before a meeting of NATO defense chiefs Wednesday in Brussels.

NATO Pressures Dutch Over Cruise Deployment

Reuters

BRUSSELS — NATO defense ministers put pressure on the Netherlands on Wednesday to agree to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise nuclear missiles. At the same time, the letter asked the two Senate leaders to remind senators that disclosure of secret committee information was a violation of Senate rules and was subject to disciplinary action. Violations of Senate rules can be punished by reprimand, censure, or even expulsion.

The two Senate leaders compiled with the request and sent letters to all senators reminding them of their obligation not to reveal information from the intelligence committee.

The rebuke and letter were prompted by Senator Helms' charge last week that the Central Intelligence Agency had secretly aided the campaign of El Salvador's Duarte, the winner in El Salvador's runoff presidential election this month, the two committee members said.

There was no immediate discussion of disciplining Senator Helms.

Senator Helms' press spokesman said he had no comment.

The letter was described as reflecting the unanimous view of committee members that the Senate rules had been broken by Senator Helms.

According to one of the organizers, the demonstration was inspired and publicly endorsed by high-level government officials as a reaction to increased U.S. pressure on Costa Rica. The United States has been pushing Costa Rica to take a hard line against the leftist government in Nicaragua, to build up its defense forces and to abandon its policy of neutrality.

■ Nicaragua, Costa Rica Pact

Foreign Ministers Miguel d'Escoto Brockmann of Nicaragua and Carlos José Gutiérrez of Costa Rica agreed on a joint "Commission of Supervision and Prevention" for border inspections aimed at lessening tension on their common border, The Associated Press reported from Panama City.

After a meeting Tuesday, which was sponsored by the four nations of the so-called Contadora group, which is seeking to ease tensions in Central America, Mr. Gutiérrez said the agreement would not affect Costa Rica's recent request for U.S. military aid. The request, he said, does not reflect a desire to take up arms against Nicaragua.

The commission would recommend solutions to problems between the two countries, and would include representatives from Costa Rica, Nicaragua and from the four Contadora countries — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

Libya Reacts Nervously To Commando Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

the raid and of the ensuing official nervousness. One Libyan in three lives in the capital.

In the past, the government has dissipated the effect of occasional acts of sabotage and coup attempts by dismissing them as rumors floated by ineffectual exiles plotting for the return of the impotent and largely unpopular monarch.

If anything, the government's reversal reaction this time — in the form of televised denunciations in the local People's Congresses, the grass-roots parliament, and a rally at the waterfront Green Square — only added further luster and import to the infiltrators' raid.

Also potentially damaging was the decision to distribute large supplies of arms and ammunition to the Revolutionary Committees, the vanguard of Colonel Qaddafi's revolution.

The 80,000-man army, constantly attacked by the revolutionary press as corrupt, treacherous and reactionary, conspicuously played no role in the past week, so far as to suggest that Colonel Qaddafi is no longer trusted it.

But if, as one Western diplomat put it, guessing when Colonel Qaddafi will be overthrown has become "something of a national

sport" for Libyans, there is little to suggest that his days are numbered.

"What happened is more important, even more dangerous, than anything that has gone before," a diplomat remarked, "but that does not mean Colonel Qaddafi is now in danger, although I doubt he's a man who will die in bed."

Indeed, time and time again, the "class of 1969" — the generation of army officers who seized power that year in Libya and other Arab countries — have learned to survive, as often as not through the efficiency of their East German-trained security police.

If nothing else, the events of the past week seem likely to increase the lightheartedness of opposition radio stations that, from Sudan, broadcast twice-daily 30-minute programs on the government's short波段.

Some Westerners here speculate that the security-conscious Colonel Qaddafi, who constantly changes his sleeping places and makes a point of never following set schedules, may be prompted to start another campaign of assassinations against Libyan exiles abroad.

A gloomy European, worrying about possible repercussions on the large Western communities, said, "You know, we are all hostages here when you come down to it."

MORE NEWS IN LESS TIME
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Salvador Panel Rejects Rightist Bid for Recount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAN SALVADOR — The Central Elections Council has rejected a petition for a recount of the presidential runoff election. The appeal was made by Roberto d'Aubuisson, the candidate of the far right.

The council's president, Armando Rodriguez Eguzquiza, said Tuesday night that José Napoleón Duarte, the Christian Democratic candidate, would be officially named president-elect in a ceremony Wednesday. Mr. Duarte's inauguration for a five-year term is scheduled for June 1.

In another development, three men shot and killed Fernando Berrios, a former health minister, as he left his pharmacy Tuesday night, police said. No group immediately claimed responsibility.

Mr. Berrios was appointed minister of public health and social assistance following elections for the Constituent Assembly in 1982. He resigned a year later for unspecified reasons.

The results of the May 6 presidential runoff, announced on Friday, gave Mr. Duarte 53.6 percent of the vote. Mr. d'Aubuisson, the leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, got 46.4 percent.

Mr. d'Aubuisson's running mate, Hugo Barreto, has said that a number of ballot boxes were stuffed and invalid votes counted.

(NYT, AP, Reuters)

Senators Rebuke Helms For Disclosing Secrets

By Martin Tolchin

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman and vice chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence have rebuked Senator Jesse Helms for disclosing secret committee information in violation of the rules of the Senate, according to two committee members and sources close to the committee.

The rebuke was made in a private letter to the Senate majority and minority leaders, they said. The letter was handwritten and hand delivered by Senator Barry Goldwater, an Arizona Republican and chairman of the committee, and Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, a New York Democrat and the committee's vice chairman.

The rebuke was reiterated in conversations between the committee leaders and the Senate leaders.

The letter asked the two Senate leaders to remind senators that disclosure of secret committee information was a violation of Senate rules and was subject to disciplinary action. Violations of Senate rules can be punished by reprimand, censure, or even expulsion.

The two Senate leaders complied

with the request and sent letters to all senators reminding them of their obligation not to reveal information from the intelligence committee.

The rebuke and letter were prompted by Senator Helms' charge last week that the Central Intelligence Agency had secretly aided the campaign of El Salvador's Duarte, the winner in El Salvador's runoff presidential election this month, the two committee members said.

There were calls for Edén Pastora Gómez, leader of one of the anti-Sandinista guerrilla factions, to stop using Costa Rica as a base for his activities against Nicaragua.

Organizers said the march was called to support President Luis Alberto Monge's policy of neutrality and to reject attempts to involve Costa Rica in a war against Nicaragua.

According to one of the organizers, the demonstration was inspired and publicly endorsed by high-level government officials as a reaction to increased U.S. pressure on Costa Rica. The United States has been pushing Costa Rica to take a hard line against the leftist government in Nicaragua, to build up its defense forces and to abandon its policy of neutrality.

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The commission would recommend solutions to problems between the two countries, and would include representatives from Costa Rica, Nicaragua and from the four Contadora countries — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama.

(NYT, AP, Reuters)

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WORLD BRIEFS

Hungary Withdraws From Olympics

BUDAPEST (Reuters) — The Hungarian National Olympic Committee announced Wednesday it was withdrawing from the Olympic Games in Los Angeles, following the lead of the Soviet Union.

The Hungarian committee said that "the present conditions in the organization of the Summer Olympics do not allow Hungarian athletes to participate in the Games." With Hungary out, the only Soviet bloc countries still to declare their Olympic intentions are Poland and Romania. The others have already withdrawn.

As the Eastern nations pulled out, Tass said Tuesday that the U.S. State Department was feeling suddenly in claiming to be diminished by the Soviet withdrawal. "It has evidently been decided at the U.S. Department of State that it is much more convenient to play simple and half-wit when they are really to blame for something than to show responsibility and principles and to admit the bitter truth," Tass said.

Kennedy Probe Brings 2 Drug Arrests

PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Two men have been arrested on cocaine charges after an investigation into the death last month of David Kennedy, son of the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy, authorities said Wednesday.

David Linwood Dorr, 30, and Peter Andrew Marcham, 24, were charged with conspiracy to sell cocaine and sale of the substance, authorities said. They declined to confirm a report by the Fort Lauderdale News and Sun-Sentinel that two other arrest warrants had been issued.

Mr. Kennedy, 28, was found dead April 25 in a hotel suite a few miles from the Palm Beach estate of his grandmother, Rose Kennedy. A preliminary autopsy report said officials had found "significant amounts" of cocaine and Demerol, a painkiller, in his body. But officials have not given the cause of Mr. Kennedy's death.

Summer Wage Bill Outlined in U.S.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Administration officials, accompanied by congressional allies, outlined legislation Wednesday to lower the minimum wage for some teen-agers taking summer jobs.

The Youth Employment Opportunity Wage Act of 1984, which will be introduced Thursday in both houses of Congress, allows a limited number of youths to be employed for the summer at minimum wages of \$2.50 an hour. This is 85 cents less than the current minimum wage.

Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan said that the proposal differed from one that failed in Congress last year because it contained safeguards against employing adults for those wages. Last year's legislation would have affected people between the ages of 16 and 19. This year's version would narrow the grouping to youths between 16 and 19.

Israeli Troops Raid Refugee Camp

BEIRUT (UPI) — Israeli occupation troops raided a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon on Wednesday, apparently searching for guerrillas. Several persons were reported wounded and arrested.

Israeli military spokesmen said no one was killed in the predawn sweep at the Ain Helweh camp, east of the port city of Sidon, but a Beirut radio station reported two deaths. It was believed to be the biggest move against a Palestinian camp in Lebanon since rightist Christian militiamen massacred hundreds of refugees at the Sabra and Chatila camps in Beirut in 1982.

An independent account of the incident was not immediately available. However, reports from Sidon indicated that as many as 40 people were wounded, 150 were arrested and 20 houses and shops were blown up by the Israelis, who said only two persons were wounded.

Union Says Citroën Strike Will Go On

PARIS (Reuters) — Protests seemed bleak Wednesday for an early end to a dispute paralyzing five Citroën automobile plants around Paris as France's Socialist government failed to make headway in its hunt for a compromise over job reductions.

The General Confederation of Labor, the Communist-led labor union that led the occupation of the plants, stood firm in its rejection of plans to cut 6,000 jobs from Citroën's national work force of 43,000. The union, known as the CGT, declared that the strike should continue.

Pierre Bérégovoy, minister of social affairs, said that in talks with management and the union Tuesday he had proposed a shorter workweek and training programs to avoid cutting jobs. Meanwhile, a court Wednesday ordered the evacuation of two of the occupied plants at Levallois and Nanterre, west of Paris.

U.S. D-Day Anniversary Material Omits a Reference to Soviet Army

United Press International

WASHINGTON — Dwight D. Eisenhower's reference to "our great Russian allies" has been deleted from a U.S. Army's public relations packet commemorating the 40th anniversary of the D-Day landing in Normandy, an army spokesman said.

Eisenhower, the World War II commander of allied forces in Europe, referred to the Russians in a radio broadcast to Europe on June 6, 1944, announcing that U.S., British, French, Canadian and Polish troops had landed on five beaches along the French coast, opening up a second major front against Nazi Germany.

Soviet troops were engaging the Nazis at the same time on the eastern front of Europe.

"This landing is part of the concerted united nations' plan for the liberation of Europe in cooperation with our great Russian allies," Eisenhower said in the broadcast. But the 1984 news release deletes the phrase "in cooperation with our great Russian allies."

Major Bruce Bell, who wrote the release, said Tuesday that he made the deletion on his own initiative to avoid confusion over the Soviet troops' role. "It would have sounded as if the Russians had taken part in Normandy," he said.

The second phase of Granadero is scheduled to begin in one week in Honduras, and some U.S. Army units have been moved south for the maneuvers, according to sources. Announcement of which units will participate has been delayed.

General Paul Gorman of the army, head of the U.S. Southern Command in Panama, reportedly drafted plans for the exercise that called for a peak U.S. strength of more than 3,600 troops

U.S.-Soviet Trade Talks Planned for Next Week Despite Games Boycott

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A high-level Soviet trade and economic delegation is due in the United States next week to lobby for an easing of trade restrictions and to meet with some leading American businessmen, according to U.S. officials.

The trip, they said Tuesday, is still scheduled despite the latest chill in U.S.-Soviet relations over Moscow's announcement last week that it would not attend the Olympic Games in Los Angeles this summer.

Some State Department officials said that, given the sensitivity of Soviet officials to even the appearance of having normal relations with the Reagan administration, they would not be surprised if the trade and economic group was ordered at the last moment to cancel its trip.

The delegation of 44 Soviet officials is to be led by Vladimir N. Sushkov, deputy minister of foreign trade, and Nikolai N. Ino-

zemtsev, deputy chairman of Gosplan, the state planning committee. They are to be in New York for a three-day meeting of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council, set up in 1973 to foster increased commerce.

Mr. Sushkov and others in his group also have appointments in Washington with Secretary of Commerce Malcolm Baldrige, other senior officials and key members of Congress.

"It will be a good and interesting meeting," said C. William Verity Jr., chairman of the executive committee of Armaco Inc., "and it comes at an important time, a time when everything has been down hill, and hopefully, at some point, we'll be in a plateau, and start moving upward in the sense of more normal relationships between our two countries."

Mr. Verity is co-chairman, with Mr. Sushkov, of the trade and economic council.

The expected arrival of the Soviet trade group would emphasize that even though Soviet leaders have been asserting that it was not possible for them to do business with the Reagan administration, the Kremlin still seems interested in keeping alive a network of contacts in various fields.

Last week, a group of leading Soviet scientists in the arms control and space fields met in Washington with experts from the Federation of American Scientists and the National Academy of Scientists. A group of Soviet academics, headed by Georgi A. Arbatov, head of the Institute for the U.S.A. and Canada, has also been here for negotiations with the Council of Learned Societies on a new accord on exchanges.

One of the subjects discussed at the meeting of scientists participants was the case of Andrei D. Sakharov, the Soviet physicist and human rights activist, who is on a hunger strike to persuade the Soviet authorities to allow his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, to leave the country for medical treatment. The Russians were told that Mr. Sakharov's plight could affect future exchanges.

"The United States has traditionally had a balance-of-trade advantage with the Soviet Union, mainly because of Soviet purchases of U.S. agricultural products. Last year the United States sold the Soviet Union \$2 billion worth of products, of which \$1.46 billion was agricultural. The Soviet Union sold American buyers \$346 million worth of goods, mostly oil and raw materials."

Opponents argued that the bill would be unconstitutional because it would imply that educators approved of religion in public schools. Standing against the measure were the two major teachers unions, as well as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Religious Groups Access to Schools Barred by House

Los Angeles Times Service

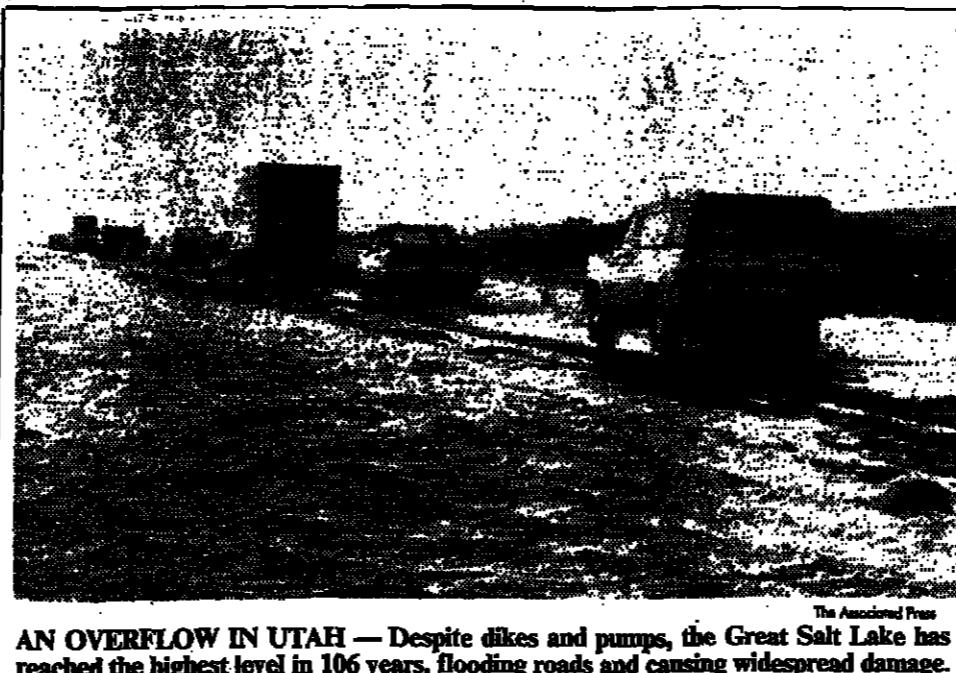
WASHINGTON — In a setback for the Reagan administration, the House of Representatives has defeated a bill that would have provided student religious groups with the same access to secondary school facilities as secular groups for their after-school meetings.

The bill was defeated Tuesday on a generally partisan vote of 270-151.

The measure, introduced in April, had caused a split in both the religious and civil rights communities.

Supporters of the bill, including the administration, the National Council of Churches and the U.S. Catholic Conference, contended that it would fill a legal gap created by a Supreme Court ruling that orders colleges to provide "equal access" to religious groups, but that does not cover secondary schools.

Opponents argued that the bill would be unconstitutional because it would imply that educators approved of religion in public schools. Standing against the measure were the two major teachers unions, as well as the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith and the American Civil Liberties Union.



AN OVERFLOW IN UTAH — Despite dikes and pumps, the Great Salt Lake has reached the highest level in 106 years, flooding roads and causing widespread damage.

Russians Accuse the U.S. of Attempts To 'Fragment and Annex' Micronesia

United Press International
UNITED NATIONS, New York — The Soviet Union has accused Washington of trying to cover up attempts to "fragment and annex" the Pacific trust territory that the United States has administered since World War II.

At the same time, the British delegate, John Margetson, complained to the UN Trusteeship Council on Tuesday that the U.S. reports on progress in the territory were "virtually unreadable." He advocated measures to streamline the reports.

The Trusteeship Council supervises the administration of trust territories by UN member governments. The U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the last remaining trust territory, consists of the Caroline and Marshall Islands and includes the Bikini, Kwajalein and Eniwetok atolls, where nuclear tests were conducted.

Vsevolod Oleandrov, the Soviet delegate, said the world was "poorly informed about developments in Micronesia, where the administering authority had tried to fragment and to annex the territory."

"The world was not properly informed about the true situation and the obstacles that had been placed in the way of Micronesia's independence," he charged.

But he said proposals to make U.S. reports to the council more readable were "a continuation of attempts to take Micronesia out of the purview of the Trusteeship Council and leave the Trust Territory in the hands of the United States."

Mr. Margetson replied that "I

assure the representative of the Soviet Union" that the proposal to streamline the reports "is not a conspiracy of Western powers to suppress information."

If he wanted to make sure information was suppressed, Mr. Margetson added, he "would have remained silent, as the report certainly put people to sleep."

The U.S. delegate, William C. Sherman, admitted that "the reports are basically unreadable," but he said this may be because his government tried to provide more, not less, information.

The United States informed the council it had fulfilled its trust mandate by transforming the territory into the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of Palau, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the U.S. Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands as a result of local plebiscites.

Representatives of the territory asked the council to end the UN trusteeship agreement with Washington as soon as Congress approves the Compact of Free Association with the United States recently approved by the Micronesians.

A statement with the report called "recent assertions in the press and elsewhere that defense readiness has improved little over the past three and a half years despite the additional billions the nation has allocated to defense."

The New York Times reported Monday that commanders of battalions, squadrons and warships had cited "deficiencies in training and war reserves that could cripple their forces in combat."

The Pentagon said its report had been "prepared to set the record straight." Mr. Taft said the report

Pentagon Aide Defends Capabilities Of U.S. Armed Forces Under Reagan

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The deputy secretary of defense, William Howard Taft 4th, has asserted that the nation's armed forces are far better able to fight a war than they were when President Ronald Reagan took office.

At the same time, however, the Defense Department issued a long report, entitled "Improvements in U.S. War Fighting Capability, 1980-1984," which showed that shortages of ammunition and inadequate spare parts could cripple U.S. forces in a prolonged war fought with conventional arms.

Mr. Taft called a news conference Tuesday to respond to charges that military preparedness had improved little since Mr. Reagan took office in January 1981. Speaking for Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who was attending a meeting in Europe, Mr. Taft said, "The Congress and the American people should know, and be proud of the fact, that they have gotten the increased military capability that they have paid for."

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The New York Times reported Monday that commanders of battalions, squadrons and warships had cited "deficiencies in training and war reserves that could cripple their forces in combat."

The Pentagon said its report had been "prepared to set the record straight." Mr. Taft said the report

had been made at the request of Senator John G. Tower, chairman of the Armed Services Committee, to whom it was submitted Monday.

Senator Tower, a Texas Republican, issued a statement saying, "The report demonstrates conclusively that our combat capabilities have improved significantly and continue to improve in direct relation to the resources devoted to national defense."

The report, however, showed declines in time spent training, increases in backlog of weapons and equipment that need maintenance, and low stockpiles of ammunition and shortages of spare parts that high-powered weapons require for sustained combat.

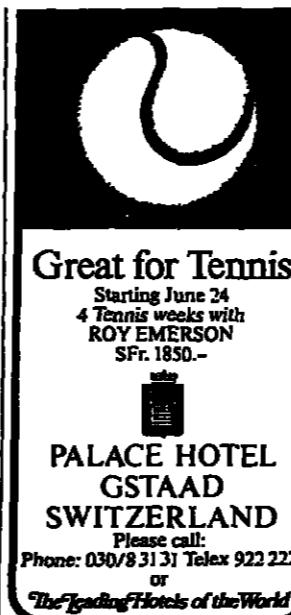
It said that flying time for army and navy pilots had dropped since 1980, largely because of shortages

of spare parts to keep high-powered aircraft flying. But air force flying time has increased, it said.

The report showed that ammunition reserves were far short of objectives. The army appeared to be in best shape, with 75 percent of its required war reserves. The navy was reported to have only 20 percent of its ammunition reserves on hand, the air force 30 percent and the Marine Corps 45 percent.

Overall, it said, the services have on hand only 20 percent of the items needed to fight more than a quick operation.

On the other hand, the report repeated administration statements that more and better people have enlisted in the armed forces, and it gave a long list of new weapons that had been ordered or delivered.



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The New York Times

"All the News
That's Fit to Print"

VOL. CXXIX... NO. 41,982

—NEW YORK, SUNDAY

Officials Seek Major Changes In Schools in New York Area

By EDWARD R. PISK

More than 30 construction companies that have received millions of dollars in contracts to build schools in New York City under investigation for padded bills, kickbacks and other wrongdoing in city contractors' teams, account investigators say.

As of the end of May, investigators said, a state grand jury in Brooklyn has begun reviewing evidence when possible legal action can be taken.

The investigation is being conducted by the office of the Brooklyn District Attorney, Edward T. Flynn, and by the

report by the independent City Comptroller, Edward H. Koch.

The report says that the investigation is continuing.

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The

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The 'Sakharov Problem'

Yesterday was the start of the third week since Andrei Sakharov was reported to have undertaken a hunger strike at his place of enforced exile in the city of Gorki. His objective remains, as far as is known, the obtaining of a modest and reasonable one of obtaining the requisite official permission for his wife to make a medical and family visit in the West. In almost any other country claiming the label of civilized, such a request, if any were needed at all, would have been granted routinely. Certainly it would not have pitched its makers into a confrontation with the Kremlin.

That the Soviet government can win, in the sense that it can hang on and resist foreign entreaties until one of the most distinguished people in the world dies, is not in doubt. A regime that in its six decades-plus has mured millions of its citizens is hardly going to flinch at the death in a fast of love of one more, notwithstanding his fame and the likely political consequences. No doubt there are those in the Kremlin who counsel hanging tough so as to show that Soviet power cannot be faced down, least of all by the U.S. administration of the villainous Ronald Reagan.

But are there not also those in the Kremlin who see the point of cutting their losses before the physicist or his ailing wife dies? It would

not be out of sentiment that Yelena Bonner and Andrei Sakharov, for that matter, would be allowed to leave their homeland. It would be, as Soviets say, to "solve the Sakharov problem." To be sure, one solution would be to let one of the Sakharovs die. If Yelena Bonner, who now may have joined her husband's hunger strike, were to go first, her husband would have lost, among other things, his principal link to the world outside Gorki. But another solution would be simply to do what was done with some other noted dissidents — to put the Sakharovs on a one-way flight out of Moscow.

At the moment, Soviet officials are dismissing that option, arguing in their inimitable humanitarian way that if you let one troublemaker out, someone else rises up and starts making more trouble. But, as difficult as it may be for the Soviet bureaucratic mind to grasp the concept, there is only one Andrei Sakharov, and one Yelena Bonner. Theirs are the lives that need to be saved, theirs the liberty to be gained. Perhaps for the Sakharovs' sake we should meet Soviet officials on their level of concern. Perhaps it will reassure them to consider that unfortunately the West can pay attention to only a limited number of persecuted Soviet citizens at any one time.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Moon Conviction

The United States Supreme Court has refused to hear an appeal by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon, and now he must begin serving an 18-month sentence in federal prison. Was he railroaded or persecuted because of his unorthodox beliefs? Is it true, as he claims, that he would never have been indicted for tax fraud if his "skin were white and [his] religion Presbyterian"? The answer is no.

Reverend Moon was convicted by a New York jury of filing false income tax returns and cooperating in the fabrication of false documents to support those returns. He claimed that he did not owe taxes on the money in question because, although it was in his name, he held the funds in trust for the Unification Church; he also claimed that the government was infringing on his religious freedom by inquiring into church finances. A number of church groups filed briefs in his support, but the court's refusal to overturn his conviction should not have broad effect on them.

The government's position is simply stated: The money did not belong to the church but to Reverend Moon personally, and it was taxable. Prosecutors persuaded a jury that Reverend Moon and his codefendant concocted

fraudulent evidence to show that the funds in question had been donated to the church. No other churches, say government lawyers, need fear the precedent of this conviction if they do not intentionally forge documents, for example, or conspire to commit fraud. Church funds used for church purposes are tax-exempt; funds that belong to individuals or are generated by commercial or unrelated business operations of the church remain taxable, and juries have the right to make factual findings about the source and ownership of assets.

It might have been more reassuring to religious groups if the Supreme Court had heard this case and spelled out guidelines that would be broadly applicable. The justices, though, did not think this was necessary and chose instead to let the findings of the two lower courts stand. They did so without noting a single dissent. Clearly no justice believed strongly that broad First Amendment rights were at issue here. They appear to have regarded the case as that of a criminal conviction based on a unique set of facts. As such it should cause no alarm among religious groups which do not violate criminal law.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A Watershed in the Philippines

The unexpected big gains by the opposition signify a vote of nonconfidence in Mr. Marcos. It is significant that the opposition, excluding those demanding a boycott of the election, demonstrated strong will to oppose despotism and support democracy. Although the Philippines is in a financial crisis, Japan and the United States cannot extend help unless Mr. Marcos meets demands for democratization, which is the only way to establish political stability. His wisdom and political skills will be severely tested in the days to come.

— *Yomiuri Shimbun* (Tokyo).

Something historic is in the making in the Philippines. For 18 years [President Ferdinand] Marcos ruled — mostly by military decrees. Suddenly the end seems imminent for the dynasty. The Marcos mandate, loosely described as nationalistic Filipinos infused with a charismatic flavor, has waned, leaving behind a shambles of a government whose spotty record is tainted with many recent failures. The 1984 electoral humiliation — win or lose for Marcos — makes people even more skeptical of the 1978 ballot victory of the ruling party under martial law. The legitimacy of the Marcos government is shaken at ever.

Mr. Marcos should take this electoral surprise as an excuse to exit as graciously as he can, so that the post he has held for far too long can be filled by another man who, being less tainted by the not always pristine Philippines politics, would be able to lead the country away from the precipice. Mr. Marcos has done much — good and bad — for the Philippines. But the price for his rule has been high. Since he is now a divider rather than a unifier, he should yield power with a sense of honor he did not show when he seized and enforced it.

— *The Hong Kong Standard*.

President Marcos's capacity for resistance should not be underestimated, but the fragility of the foundations of his rule has been demonstrated. That will need to be taken into account.

FROM OUR MAY 17 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: White House to Be Enlarged
WASHINGTON — Colonel Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., has drawn tentative plans for the enlargement of the executive offices at the White House. The famous Roosevelt tennis court will give way to an extension to the south of the one story building which now gives shelter to the President's office, the Cabinet room and the quarters for the clerical force. There will be a new Cabinet room, a new room for President Taft's secretary and a new private office for the President himself. The offices now used for these purposes will be converted into waiting rooms. Mr. Fred W. Carpenter, secretary to the President, will soon send one of the White House force to Beverly, Massachusetts, to report on plans to establish offices there for the summer.

1934: More Arms to South America
LONDON — The United States was infernally blamed by Stanley Baldwin in the House of Commons here [on May 16] for failure of the international plan for an embargo against Bolivia and Paraguay. He had been asked whether Great Britain would institute such an embargo in connection with the recommendations of the League commission, which investigated the Bolivia-Paraguay war and which commented severely upon American and European arms exports to those two countries. Mr. Baldwin replied that there was no use in this country laying such an embargo, since, to be effective, it would have to be enforced at least by the principal arms manufacturing countries, several of which had not yet expressed readiness to co-operate.

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Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thomas. Directeur technique: J.-P. 285618. Telex: 61170. Gen. Mgr. Adm.: Alain Lévy. Rédacteur en chef: 34, Avenue Kléber, 75-285618. Tel: 836-4902. Telex: 262509. S.A. au capital de 1.300.000 F. RCS Nanterre No. 34231. U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101. © 1984 International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

Thank You to the Kremlin and Its Media

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — To the editors of Tass, Pravda, Izvestia and Radio Moscow from the Republican National Committee:

This is just a note to thank you, on behalf of President Reagan, for your assistance in his re-election campaign. Your hostility to him has been as helpful to us as your opposition was to Chancellor Kohl in the West German elections.

As you have noted in your columns and broadcasts, we have some problems over here. We have a lot of people out of work, the farmers are unhappy as usual, interest rates are going up again, and if it had not been for you the Republican Party and President Reagan might have been in trouble in this election.

From the Republican point of view, your timing has been perfect. Your policy toward the Polish people has brought many Catholics to the Republican side. Your Middle East policy has been so vicious to Israel that many Jews in the big electoral states here are beginning to think that even Mr. Reagan's anti-Communist policy is not too bad. But, as difficult as it may be for the Soviet bureaucratic mind to grasp the concept, there is only one Andrei Sakharov, and one Yelena Bonner. Theirs are the lives that need to be saved, theirs the liberty to be gained. Perhaps for the Sakharovs' sake we should meet Soviet officials on their level of concern. Perhaps it will reassure them to consider that unfortunately the West can pay attention to only a limited number of persecuted Soviet citizens at any one time.

Frankly, we are a little worried that your athletes and the East Germans might have won more gold medals at Los Angeles than anybody

else. On worldwide television, many people might reasonably have begun to say, these Communists can produce not only nuclear missiles but also remarkable young men and women. So we have to thank you for your absence.

Also, thanks for your policy in Central America. We did not like your invasion of Afghanistan, but we understood that you feared for the security of your borders and we thought you would also understand our anxiety for the security of the region south of the United States in Central America. But you and your bearded friend in Cuba kept showing us with your weapons and in the process you have almost managed to do what we at the Republican National Committee and President Reagan himself could not do — bring voters to our side and pick up the independents and even some of the Democrats.

At the Republican National Committee, we are also grateful to you for your editorials and broadcasts. (Who writes this nonsense? You're lucky that most Americans don't read or hear night and day.) You complain in your press and

radio about Mr. Reagan's rhetoric, about how he condemns the Soviet Union's "evil empire" that would "lie, cheat and steal" to achieve its political objectives. But your charges against him and the capitalist system are just as bad, and while he has held his tongue lately, your personal attacks on him have become more strident, personal and vicious. This is just what the Republicans need.

For you are saying quite serious things: Don't pay any attention to the president's attempts to get the nuclear arms control talks going again at Geneva. Don't pay any attention to poor old Andrei Sakharov, and let him starve himself to death in Gorki, and don't let his wife leave the Soviet Union for her health.

Every human cruelty, every condemnation of

Mr. Reagan, every slur on his character or his policy will probably be worth a million votes for the Republican ticket in November. The Republican National Committee may need them.

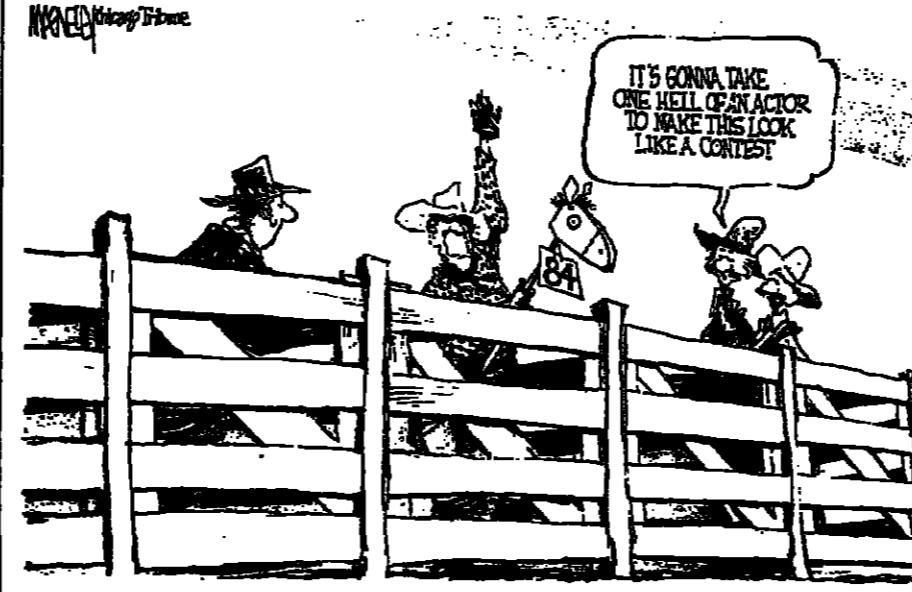
It will be interesting to see what the reaction of the American voters will be to this vicious Soviet opposition to Mr. Reagan and his policies. Will they support the president under attack from Moscow? Probably they will. Mr. Reagan is in a no-lose situation if the Soviets oppose his anti-Soviet policies, the voters are likely to back him up, and if the Soviets compromise with him, the voters are likely to think that Mr. Reagan's anti-Communist policies have worked.

Still, there is a question that Mr. Reagan may have ignored, which is the possibility of some kind of compromise agreement — what they have in common, rather than what puts them apart. Should they not remember their common successes of the past — their war against the Nazis, their treaty promises to abide by the principles of the United Nations on the peaceful settlement of disputes, and their treaty agreements to control the spread of nuclear weapons?

Another thing they have forgotten to remember is that whatever their differences, these two nuclear giants have actually avoided a major war in the world for almost half a century, while there were only 20 years between the two tragic world wars of the first half of the century.

But, looking at the editorials of Tass, Pravda and Izvestia, and listening to Radio Moscow, that is not what we're reading or hearing. We are hearing and reading the news of conflict and confrontation, the troubles of the past, rather than the hope of reconciliation and reason in the coming years of the end of the century.

The New York Times.



Fed-Bashing, or Politics of the Pre-emptive Alibi

By George F. Will

Washington — Administration attacks on the Federal Reserve Board are as colorful as stained glass but as transparent as celluloid. They are the politics of the pre-emptive alibi. Utterly destitute of ideas for deflecting blame for one consequence of the deficit — rising interest rates — some Reaganites say. Blame the Fed.

Anti-Fed hawks, who are dowses in the war on inflation, say the Fed may choke the recovery by restricting the growth of the money supply, thereby causing interest rates to rise. Since the recovery began in 1982, expansion of M-1 has been at about a 10-percent annual rate, slightly above the 10 percent range. In April, as a result of several quirks, expansion dropped to the bottom of that range. Those persons who were looking for a pretext to attack the Fed pounced.

The Reagan administration is inhibited (a bit, briefly) from attacking the "big spending" Congress because last year Congress spent just \$5 billion more than the administration requested; because the president has not found even one regular appropriations bill to veto; and because the president's fiscal 1985 budget called for 13-percent real growth in defense spending, and for domestic spending cuts of less than 1 percent.

Ask Democrats how they will beat Mr. Reagan, and they say: First, the prime rate hits 15 percent. They subscribe to the axiom that to a nervous person, everything rustles. Once people are worried about the economy, they can be made nervous about everything — Central American arms race, the lot. The deep thinkers in the White House agree that rising interest rates could radiate trouble.

But the Fed can barely define, let alone fine-tune, the money supply. And White House factoring cannot fine-tune the Fed. Nevertheless, Donald Regan, the Treasury secretary, recently favored the multitude with a hit of Fed-bashing, and the multitude, including portions yet unborn, will pay for it.

The Washington Post calculates that Secretary Regan's attack, coming on the eve of a Treasury sale of \$4.75 billion worth of 30-year bonds, aroused fears of inflation. Those fears translated into increased rates for the bonds. The increases will cost the country \$11,875,000 a year for 30 years (\$356 million). Mr. Regan occa-

sionally calls to mind Winston Churchill's description of John Foster Dulles — a bull who carries a china shop around with him.

Martin Feldstein, the president's economic adviser, is returning to the academic doldrums tickled because he is given to (in a Sulloway phrase) molesting people with facts. But now the market underscores a fact: Rates are rising because some naughty chumps are coming home to roost, without consulting the electoral calendar.

The collision between government borrowing to finance the deficit and private borrowing to finance the recovery is at hand. Supply and demand (of and for capital) are speaking the market is working.

The administration respects the wisdom of market forces and decries the folly of trying to talk away or legislate away those forces. But it is now in the ironic (and, were the currency not at stake, the comic) position of acting cross and stamping its foot because the market is saying something inconvenient.

Until recently, business borrowing was light because business liquidity

was strong, and inventories were being liquidated. Now utilization of industrial capacity is up to 82 percent, inventories are being rebuilt and borrowing is rising rapidly. Fed-bashers would accommodate the surge of borrowing by pumping out money.

They subscribe to what one economist calls the Bunker Hill approach to inflation: Don't worry about it until you see the whites of its eyes.

But if (the jury is still out) American conservatism means anything in domestic policy, it means this: Inflation is a permanent problem in a democracy because of the perennial mismatch between the government's spending and taxing capacities. So conservatism must be especially emphatic about conserving the currency's function as a store of value.

It is anti-conservative to suggest that if the central bank can be broken to the saddle of politics, the nation will no longer yearn for heaven.

Every party should have an anthem. Democrats have "Happy Days Are Here Again." If in 1984 Republicans march to "Easy Money," in 1985 there may be rising inflation, and recession. That is the year when, as said, we are all going to get serious.

The Washington Post.

The Losers If Sakharov Were to Die

By Tom A. Bernstein and Gregory Wallance

NEW YORK — A tragedy for mankind is unfolding in Gorki. Andrei Sakharov, recipient of the 1975 Nobel Peace Prize, began a hunger strike on May 2 declaring that he would "fast to the very end" if the Soviet government did not let his wife, Yelena Bonner, go abroad for desperately needed medical attention.

On May 12 Mrs. Bonner, despite a severe heart condition, joined her husband in the hunger strike. The government responded by placing her under investigation for "defaming the Soviet system," barring her from leaving Gorki and threatening to charge her with treason.

Dr. Sakharov and his wife are both in failing health. If their fasts continue much longer they will die in Gorki. The world must persuade the Soviet government that it is in its interest to let the Sakharovs go.

This is the second hunger strike for the Sakharovs in recent years. In December 1981, when Soviet authorities refused to let Liza Alekseyeva, the fiancee of Dr. Sakharov's stepson, emigrate to the United States, the Sakharovs raised their lives for their children. After 18 days the authorities capitulated and allowed Liza Alekseyeva to leave the country.

Why does the Soviet government persist in this persecution? In the 1950s Dr. Sakharov developed the Soviet hydrogen bomb, but in the '60s he became one of the very few Soviet nuclear scientists to oppose above-ground testing of nuclear weapons. In doing so he helped launch the human rights movement in the Soviet Union and emerged as a father of international human rights. In awarding him the prize, the Nobel committee called him "the spokesman for the conscience of mankind."

For these efforts his government stripped him of his medals, jailed and exiled his friends and forced his stepchildren and grandchildren to emigrate to the United States. In January 1980 the Kremlin, finding it impossible to tolerate the conscience of mankind, illegally banished Dr. Sakharov.

Gorki, in spite of his repeated demands for a public trial, no charges have ever been brought against him.

Dr. Sak

The Losers
of Sakhara
Were to Die

By Tom A. Bernick
and Georges Wallance

New York
Times Staff
Reporters

With
S. V. V.



PAKISTAN STOPOVER — U.S. Vice President George Bush waves to a cheering crowd as he leaves the Islamabad airport for the State Guest Palace with General Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, president of Pakistan. Mr. Bush is on a four-day official visit.

John Paul's Tour: Drums Sold Well, But a Papal Rosary Found No Takers

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

ROME — The dancers lined up on the runway of the Mount Hagen airport, in the interior of Papua New Guinea, to see off Pope John Paul II. Their faces were painted in glowing hues.

From close up, they looked as if they were wearing intricate masks.

The dancers wore headgear adorned with the feathers of birds of paradise. To preserve the species, the birds can be hunted only with bows and arrows. Yet the tribesmen are good with simple weapons, and the species is nonetheless at risk. Some of the tribesmen waiting for the pope last week carried bows and arrows, and others held spears.

All had traditional Kundu drums to accompany their dance as the pope walked up the red carpet to his plane.

But by the time John Paul arrived, not all the drummers still had drums. Some had sold theirs to members of the Vatican press corps for \$20 to \$30 each. Instead of beating drums, they clapped their hands while clutching the greenbacks; their grass skirts lack pockets.

Some bows and arrows also changed owners. Headgear remained in Papua New Guinea only after officials warned that the

port of bird-of-paradise feathers was forbidden.

After the pope had boarded his plane, one tribal leader sidled up to an Italian journalist and offered to sell the rosary that a papal aide had just given him in John Paul's name. No sale.

The lack of value attached to a papal rosary by its non-Christian owner was one aspect of the mix.

REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

ture of cultures that John Paul encountered in Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

In contrast was the sight of men and women in identical tribal costumes and face paint who crossed themselves at the appropriate moments in prayer.

In the era when missionaries imposed Western standards of dress on appears to be past. Not even for the pope were the women of the islands compelled to wear more than necklaces above their skirts. An 18-year-old college student from Mount Hagen read a passage of Scripture at the papal altar in her traditional clothes.

□

Rumors of assassination plots haunted every stop along the pope's trip, which took him to South Korea and Thailand as well.

After several tries, the cards, normally received with reverence, wound up on the ground.

as Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands.

In the Solomons, however, diplomats said they thought the rumors were floated to justify government restrictions on press coverage.

Government officials told the diplomats that, with only 300 policemen, they felt they could not afford the disorder that they feared reporters and cameramen would bring.

Access was limited to the Vatican press corps and a British reporter for The Associated Press. British colonial rule ended less than six years ago, and Britons seem to be regarded as more equal, and less disorderly, than other foreigners.

The Solomons' government placed only three policemen at the airport when the pope landed.

In the Solomons, the pope complied with a request by the leader of a Chinese group to initiate two new masks for the traditional dragon's dance by "opening" the beast's eyes. John Paul followed instructions and wrote his initials: "JP II," on each eye with a red pea.

The dance that followed was extremely vigorous, and a papal aide could find no hands among the exhausted dancers to receive cards bearing the pope's picture.

After several tries, the cards, normally received with reverence, wound up on the ground.

North Koreans Lose Favor in Zimbabwean Army

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

HARARE, Zimbabwe — At the Battalion Battle School near Inyangani in Zimbabwe's eastern highlands, 50 broken-down North Korean trucks are targets for soldiers practicing artillery skills while British instructors watch.

The trucks are the practical legacy of Zimbabwe's brief flirtation with the North Korean Army, which sent instructors to teach the Zimbabwean Army the finer points of Marxist-style soldiering in August 1981. Less than three years later, nearly all the instructors have gone, their mission judged a failure by Western analysts and many Zimbabweans.

The elite army unit that the instructors were assigned to train, Zimbabwe's 5th Brigade, has won international notoriety because of allegations that it committed atrocities in Matabeleland during counterinsurgency campaigns.

Sources say that virtually the entire unit has been retrained by fellow Zimbabweans and the British, as has the Presidential Guard, a second elite unit originally trained by the North Koreans.

The official view is that the North Koreans contributed greatly to Zimbabwe's defense and departed with much gratitude at the end of their mission. "It is those who come to you when you are in greatest need who are your friends indeed," Prime Minister Robert Mugabe said last year.

But unofficially, there is what one military analyst described as "a very real sense of disenchantment," which is said to be shared by the commander of the 5th Brigade, Brigadier Parence Shiri.

But oftentimes things were going less well. Servants at the North Korean training camp in the eastern highlands complained to local officials of 14-hour days with no meal breaks and of demands from the Koreans for seafood that cannot be found in landlocked Zimbabwe.

The ministers spoke on the second day of the National People's Congress, a largely ceremonial gathering that hears and endorses reports by Communist leaders and approves laws and personnel changes decided in advance.

The plan also calls for almost no growth in energy output and a foreign debt of \$2.55 billion. The debt figure, \$650 million higher than the 1983 amount, apparently reflects China's cautious attitude toward borrowing foreign money to finance its modernization drive.

The statistics were released in reports to the National People's Congress, the Chinese legislature, by two state councilors, Song Ping, and Wang Bingqian.

The source said the unit's re-training reflects dissatisfaction with both the military approach and the behavior of the North Koreans, who gained a reputation for extravagant living, loose discipline and emphasis on crowd-pleasing karate exercises.

"There was a lot of martial artistry and a lot of political indoctrination, but the military training was exceedingly basic, and it was all done on an individual basis," said another analyst.

The analyst said he believed the style of training could have been a factor in the atrocities that the 5th Brigade allegedly committed. "They were trained as a collection of individuals, not as an organization, and it's easy to see how discipline could have broken down," the analyst said.

With the original 106 North Korean instructors came an estimated \$13 million worth of military equipment donated by Pyongyang, including Soviet-designed T-54 tanks, armored personnel carriers, artillery and 50 trucks.

Zimbabwe paid the instructors' salaries.

The North Koreans won applause in April 1982 when 5th Brigade trainees put on a spectacular karate show on the second anniversary of Zimbabwe's independence.

In blue track suits and running shoes, the soldiers split bricks, bottles and wooden planks.

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The ministers spoke on the second day of the National People's Congress, a largely ceremonial gathering that hears and endorses reports by Communist leaders and approves laws and personnel changes decided in advance.

Mr. Song, in charge of the State Planning Commission, told the Congress that the government plans to invest the equivalent of \$32.5 billion in capital construction compared with \$29.7 billion spent in 1983.

He said national income is expected to increase by 4.6 percent to \$244.35 billion, about half the rate of increase in 1983. Total import and export trade, he said, will be \$40.8 billion — \$2.2 billion less than 1983.

Mr. Mugabe reported 10 incidents to Parliament of "physical assault and harassment" of civilians in two months by 5th Brigade members under North Korean supervision. In at least two of the incidents, foreign tourists were roughed up by soldiers, allegedly for spying on the training camp.

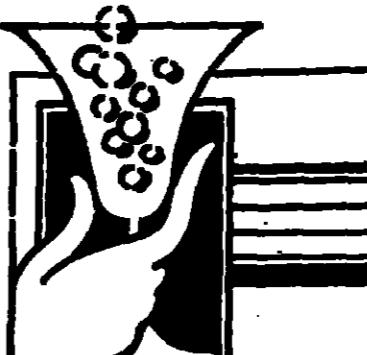
The final straw may have been a thrust into Mozambique by a Kore-

an-led 5th Brigade unit in June 1982 in search of Mozambican rebels. Sources in Maputo say the campaign ended in failure.

Soon after, the first group of North Koreans returned home. A second, smaller group came early in 1983 to train paramilitary instructors to organize "people's militia" units throughout the country. A North Korean Embassy spokesman said all but a handful of those trainers had also left.

Lack of success has not dampened Mr. Mugabe's public praise, however. In a message to Kim Il Sung marking the North Korean leader's 72d birthday last month, he expressed "admiration for the successes and experiences of the Korean people under your wise and objective leadership."

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Marcos Opposition Will Seek to Use Election Gains to Reduce His Power

By Steve Lohr
New York Times Service

MANILA — Opponents of President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Wednesday that they would try to use their surprising gains in Monday's National Assembly elections to force him to share power or at least moderate his control of the government.

Moreover, foreign diplomats and even some members of the ruling party said the election results pointed toward a greater measure of democracy and pluralism in the Philippines.

Salvador H. Laurel, president of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a federation of the main opposition groups, said that if the opposition wins 60 or 70 seats in the 200-seat assembly, it would

have a "a good start" toward checking Mr. Marcos's power.

In addition to the 183 seats contested Monday, Mr. Marcos can appoint 17 people to the assembly.

One of the first targets of the opposition will be Mr. Marcos's decree-making powers. By issuing decrees, Mr. Marcos can make his own laws, bypassing the legislature.

Opposition leaders contend that the decree-making powers will run out at the end of June, when the old assembly retires.

If that view is not upheld by the courts, it would require a two-thirds vote in the assembly to repeal the constitutional amendment that grants such powers to the president. The margin would be extremely difficult to muster.

Still, the opposition plans to use the assembly as a forum for protest presidential law-making. "If Marcos starts making decrees," said Rafael Recto, an opposition candidate who is reportedly ahead in his district, "we will scream like crazy."

On Wednesday, the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections, a group formed to monitor the vote, reported that with more than half of the ballots counted — covering 170 of the 183 races — the ruling party was leading in 81 constituencies.

The opposition was ahead in 73 contests, independent candidates led in 14 races and 15 were still undecided. The independents, being non-Marcos candidates, are generally classified as part of the opposition.

In the previous National Assembly elections, in 1978, while the Philippines was still under martial law, the opposition got 13 seats.

Opposition candidates were well ahead in Manila, according to the results, and a minister and deputy minister conceded defeat outside the capital. Arturo R. Tanco Jr., the agriculture minister, lost in the province of Batangas south of Manila.

The IMF agreement is contingent on the government acceding to austerity measures,

ila, and Florentino Solon, the deputy health minister, was beaten in Cebu, in the central part of the country.

In addition, three other cabinet members appeared to be in danger of losing their constituencies. They are Teodoro Q. Peña, the natural resources minister; Ricardo C. Puno, the justice minister; and Leonardo B. Perez, the presidential political affairs adviser.

[Among the closest races was that between Aurora Pijuan Manotoc and a candidate supported by Nemesio Yabut, the mayor of the Makati district of metropolitan Manila. The Associated Press reported. Mrs. Manotoc, the first wife of Tommy Manotoc, a son-in-law of President Marcos, led by several hundred votes.

[Mr. Manotoc's current wife, Mr. Marcos's daughter Imee, was declared the winner in the northern province of Illocos Norte, the home region of the Marcos family. Mr. Marcos's brother-in-law, Benjamin T. Romualdez, who is ambassador to the United States, won his home district of the province of Leyte, in the central Philippines.]

The count of the citizens group is not official. Vincente M. Santiago Jr., chairman of the government's Commission on Elections, cautioned Wednesday that it would take "several to 10 days" before all the results are officially canvassed.

Foreign observers generally hailed the election results. "We wanted to see more pluralism in this society," said a Western diplomat, "and this election is a step in that direction."

However, foreign bankers noted that a spirited opposition in the assembly might hinder the government's negotiations with the International Monetary Fund over a needed standby credit of \$630 million.

The IMF agreement is contingent on the government acceding to austerity measures,

er under the co-chairmanship of himself and Willem van Niekerk, South Africa's administrator general in Namibia, to agree on a joint call for independence.

This would have affirmed all parties' commitment to Security Council Resolution 435, a six-year-old document that sets out an agreed procedure for Namibia to move to independence under UN supervision.

It would also have called for a cease-fire and demanded that South Africa drop the Cuban issue as a precondition.

Had that been achieved, Mr. Kaunda said, he believed the South African prime minister, Piter W. Botha, would have given the go-ahead for independence.

The conference resulted from direct negotiations between South Africa and Mr. Kaunda, who has established himself as a regional peacemaker since mediating in the Zimbabwe conflict in 1980 and negotiating the South African-Angolan cease-fire in February.

The meeting conspicuously excluded the United States, the chief negotiator in the search for a Namibian settlement for the past seven years. Namibia is administered by South Africa, despite United Nations' calls for its independence.

Conference sources indicated that the United States was left out because of its insistence on making the departure of Cuban troops from Angola a precondition for a Namibian settlement.

Mr. Kaunda said that "big power politics" and the U.S. presidential elections were obstructing the search for a settlement.

If Cuban troops were forced to leave Angola in the interest of a Namibian settlement, it would be to the disadvantage of the Soviet Union, which does not want to see Mr. Reagan re-elected, he said.

The Zambian leader said the conference had come "tantalizingly close" to an agreement.

The aim, he said, was to get the fractious Namibian parties together.



Aurora Pijuan Manotoc, an opposition candidate, addresses supporters while awaiting returns in a Manila district.

Clandestine Executions In Indonesia Continue Mystery Murders of Gang Members Raise Question of Rights Violations

By Robert Trumbull
New York Times Service

JAKARTA — A typical killing begins when a group of armed men, unknown in the neighborhood or village, appears at a doorway in the middle of the night. A man later identified by the authorities as a criminal, is taken away by force.

In a day or so, his bullet-riddled body is found nearby, where it has been left after the killing in some more distant place. Sometimes the killers leave 10,000 rupiah, about \$10, on the body to cover the cost of burial.

One night in November, two men burst into the bedroom of Idrus Mohammed Soleh, 28, a Jakarta school watchman, and his wife. One of them, masked, fired two pistol shots into Mr. Soleh's head, and the intruders then strode out.

An account of the incident in the Hong Kong news magazine AsiaWeek was obliterated with black ink by government censors before the issue reached readers in Indonesia. Mr. Soleh had no criminal record but he was a member of a Jakartan gang.

A human rights lawyer, who asked not to be identified, estimated recently that there have been 3,000 to 4,000 such clandestine "executions" since President Suharto's government began a vigorous anti-crime campaign about a year and a half ago. Although the role of government agencies in the slayings is unclear, the victims are always identified by the authorities as known malefactors, usually with police records linking them to crimes of violence. Many bodies bear tattoos, the traditional badge of the Indonesian gangster.

The human rights lawyer said a policeman arrested for shooting a rival for a woman's affections had told interrogators he had participated in more than 40 of the killings. He was released without charge, the lawyer said, possibly to keep his story from being disclosed at a public trial.

The State Department report said there had been reports of instances in which mistaken identity had resulted in the wrong person being shot.

Mulya Lubis, chairman of the Indonesian Legal Aid Foundation in Jakarta, said recently that if the killing of criminals could be condemned, the practice "could then extend to people like oppositionists, politicians and lawyers."

Seoul Dissidents Launch Call for Election Boycott

The Associated Press

SEOUL — Political dissidents, calling for democracy and human rights in South Korea, suggested Wednesday a boycott of parliamentary elections as part of a non-violent movement against the government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The calls came in a statement issued by 24 dissidents, many of them supporters of Kim Dae Jung, the former opposition leader who lived in the United States after being released from prison in December 1982.

"We suggest that the National Assembly election be boycotted," the statement said, "unless persecuted politicians, workers and intellectuals are restored their rights." Under the law, assembly elections can be held after Oct. 12.

The dissidents' statement also called for an end to restrictions on labor and student activities, and urged the people to join in a nonviolent struggle for "democratization."

Mexican Leader Urges Regional Talks

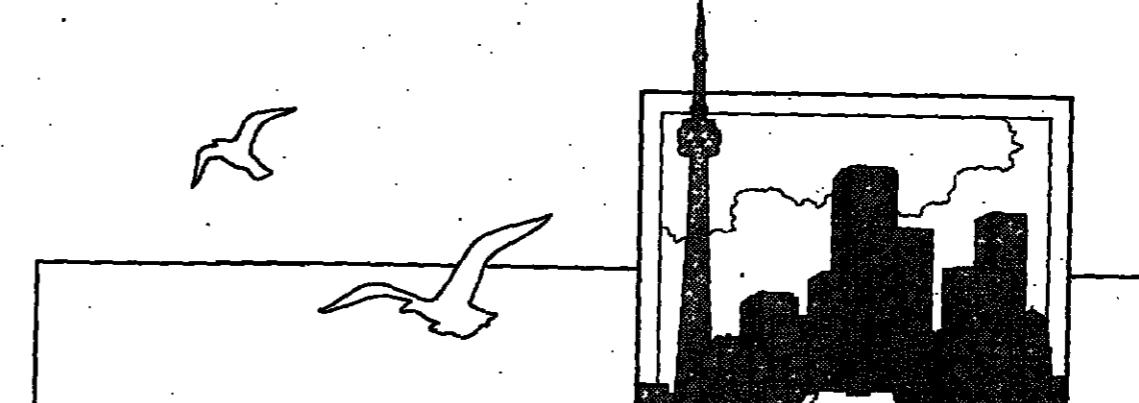
WASHINGTON (UPI) — President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, in implied criticism of U.S. policy in Central America, rejected military solutions for the region Wednesday and said negotiations offered the best hope for peace and stability.

"We maintain that dialogue and a negotiated solution to the conflicts are possible," Mr. de la Madrid said in an address to a joint session of the U.S. Congress.

The aim, he said, was to get the fractious Namibian parties together.

In referring to Mexico's economic troubles, he said progress was being made. But he noted that the standard of living in Mexico had declined because of economic discipline. "Countries expect to be treated fairly," he said. "How, then, can we explain that developing countries are being told to reduce their public expenditures, while other countries make use of a growing deficit as an essential lever for their recovery?"

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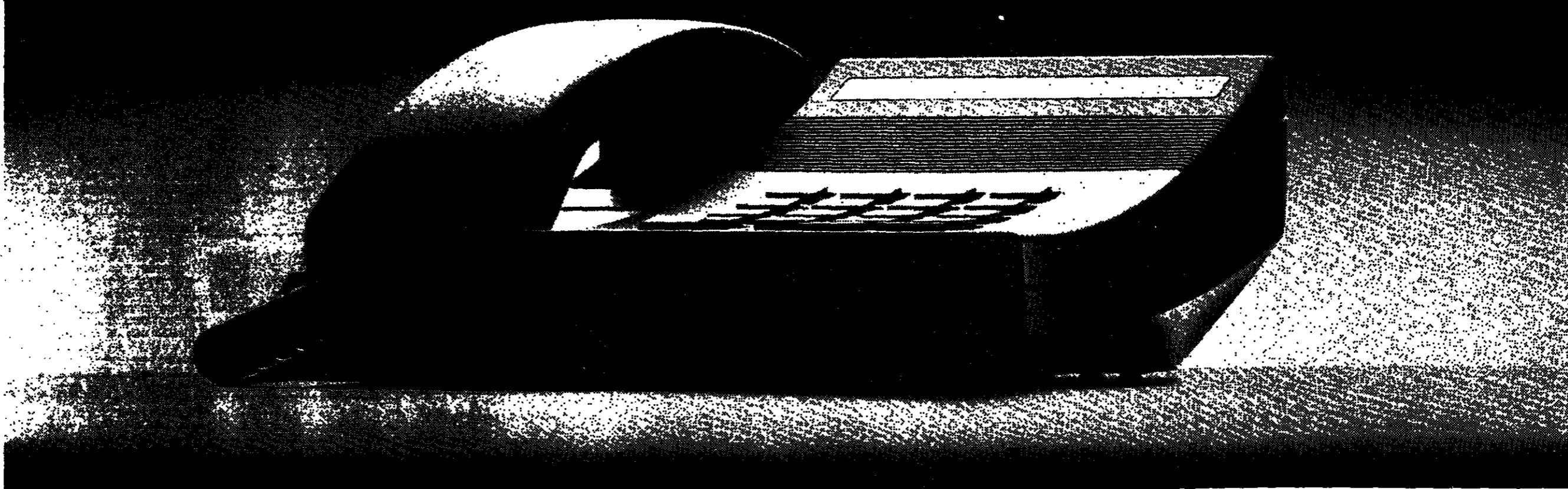
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In other versions the Digitel 2000 can, among other things, incorporate a printer, or an answering service, store up to 60 numbers, dial calls for itself, or even be linked into a computer

system, becoming a low cost terminal in its own right.

Digitel 2000, which is but one of ITT's range of advanced telephones, has been designed as the telephone of the future.

In Denmark, however, where the Jutland Telephone Company has already installed hundreds of thousands of sets, and in many other countries where Digitel 2000 is now in service in large numbers, it's very much the telephone of the present.

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SCIENCE

The Mission of Ichabod Crane, the Whooper With One Wing

By Arthur S. Brisbane
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — He may be the most manipulated whooping crane in history.

As Egg 83-14, Ichabod was plucked from his nest by men who came in a helicopter and slogged through a Canadian marsh to get him. He lived in the wild with foster parents for a year. And then fate plucked Ichabod, the whooping crane, again.

While migrating north this spring, he apparently hit a power line and injured his wing. Last week, the crippled crane was brought to the Washington area to

begin a new career as a professional father.

Now recovering at the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center in Laurel, Maryland, the crane is expected to join a captive flock of 35 whoopers whose principal function is to produce offspring. Researchers at the center believe Ichabod is a male, although without a surgical procedure it is too early to know for certain.

Partners in propagation, that's how it is between whooping cranes and mankind now.

It has been understood for decades that the stately bird with the red tufted head and tall, white body

was living at the brink of extinction. Since colonial times, the wary creature has skirted growing pockets of civilization, but many became victims of hunters and egg collectors. Westward-bound sandhillers violated the whoopers' summer breeding grounds until the crane abandoned its Eastern and Midwestern migratory routes altogether and slowly disappeared.

By 1941 there were only 25 whooping cranes left. Today there are 139, thanks to a crucial, but sometimes awkward, bond between bird and man. This bond is no more evident than in the story of Ichabod, the representative modern whooper.

A year ago, Canadian Wildlife Service workers made their annual spring egg-hunting visit to the breeding grounds of the whooping crane in Wood Buffalo National Park in the Northwest Territories of Canada.

One of the eggs taken, identified as Egg 83-14, was put in a special heated suitcase and transported to Gray's Lake National Wildlife Refuge in Idaho. There it was tucked into the nest of sandhill cranes, a close and thriving relative of the whooper. The sandhill cranes, it has been found, will rear whoopers as their own. The whoopers, for their part, can adopt the sandhill diet and migratory patterns.

A male and female sandhill crane raised the chick that hatched from Egg 83-14, then migrated south in the fall to the sandhill wintering grounds in Bosque del Apache National Wildlife Refuge in New Mexico.

Since 1967 the Canadians, in cooperation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, have been taking eggs from the nests of cranes to help expand the stock of whoopers. In the early years of the program, the eggs were removed to the Patuxent center, where a captive flock was raised and bred.

The captive flock was created to serve as a backup to the last extant wild whooper flock, which migrates from Wood Buffalo National Park in the summer to Aransas National Wildlife Refuge on the Texas coast in the winter.

Ichabod, however, was part of a recent experiment. In 1975, conservationists developed a "cross-fostering" program for the whooper eggs. The eggs, taken from nests in Canada and Patuxent, which was selected as a center because of the moderate climate, availability of scientific expertise and an existing refuge.

Scott Derrickson, a research behaviorist at the Patuxent center, said the whooping cranes raised by foster sandhills retain their distinctive dance displays and their guttural brassy calls.

"Whoopers," he said, "are whoopers."

After Ichabod's first winter life in New Mexico, he was returning north, probably with his foster parents, when he apparently hit a power line near Grand Junction, Colorado. Mike Grode, a regional manager with the state division of wildlife there, said his office received a call from a rancher.

"The rancher noticed there was

this big white bird walking around," Mr. Grode said. "He apparently sort of knew what he was looking at because he described it as a big white crane."

The bird was taken to a Grand Junction veterinarian and consultations began with the federal wildlife service. Rod Drewien appeared on the scene.

Mr. Drewien, a University of Idaho researcher, was the man who conceived the cross-fostering plan and, in his role with the whooping crane conservation effort, he tracks the sandhill-whooper flock by radio signals, traveling north with the birds in spring and south in the fall.

A decision was made to amputate Ichabod's left wing just above the elbow. After the operation in Colorado, Mr. Drewien and state wildlife officials placed the bird in the hold of a Frontier Airlines airplane on May 2, bound for Dulles Airport here. Ichabod was met at the airport by Scott Derrickson and taken to his new assignment at Patuxent, which was selected as a center because of the moderate climate, availability of scientific expertise and an existing refuge.

There, the calls of whooping cranes and sandhill cranes split the air with their eerie sounds. These crane cousins cooperate, with some sleight of hand by human beings, in a breeding program that Mr. Derrickson calls "egg shuffling."

After artificial insemination, the female whooping cranes produce eggs that are removed from the nest by workers. Instead of quitting after the usual two eggs, the whoopers continue to lay. Meanwhile, the whooper eggs are incubated by accommodating sandhill cranes. The eggs of the sandhill cranes, supplied by whooper eggs, go into incubating machines.



AP Wirephoto/The Washington Post
Ichabod Crane

IN BRIEF**Flies, Snails Aid Growers**

IRVINE, California (AP) — Killer snails and bug-eating flies are being used by a citrus grower to crack down on crop-destroying pests, as scientists try to find predators that can provide an alternative to costly and possibly dangerous chemical sprays.

The Irvine Co. has released millions of carnivorous flies on its sprawling citrus groves and have found they are getting the same quality fruit without spraying, company officials said. Kerry Musgrave, pest management specialist for the company's citrus crops, estimates the flies eliminated the need for chemicals that would have cost up to \$100 an acre.

Scientists say the use of insects to kill other insects could provide long-term protection for crops since the "good" bugs will continue to reproduce themselves. Last year, 117 million *Aphytis melinus* flies, which eat the citrus pest known as California red scale, were released on more than 4,000 acres of oranges and lemons at Irvine's Orange County ranch 50 miles southeast of Los Angeles.

Irvine also unleashed 1 million killer snails — they cannibalize their garden-variety relatives, but one with new habits, new migrating "traditions" and a new relationship to man.

"

"We're giving them new traditions. We are essentially manipulating," Mr. Derrickson said. "But it is a necessary component of conservation. We're still going to have a whooping crane that is a whooping crane."

Solar Devices At Israeli Show

TEL AVIV (UPI) — Solar energy devices that generate electricity and heat and purify water are featured at an energy exhibition at the Tel Aviv Fairgrounds.

The most recent Israeli innovation is a "thermokale" solar pond, that stores and delivers water heated to more than 212 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Centigrade) for industrial and agricultural applications.

The pond may be filled with any type of water and is covered with a tightly packed array of special trays that permit solar energy to penetrate the pond and keep the heat in. The complex is manufactured by a local textile firm subsidiary that claims the "thermokale" is more versatile and economical than any other solar pond produced thus far.

'Extinct' Tiger Is Object of Hunt

SYDNEY (UPI) — Two Australians are beginning a search this week for the Tasmanian tiger, officially extinct for 48 years but believed to be still wandering the wilds of Tasmania.

A Tasmanian wildlife park operator, Peter Wright, and a publisher, Ronald Stephens, have invested \$250,000 in a three-month search using video cameras. They will concentrate on a 144-square-mile area in the northwest Central Highlands of Tasmania, a 42,128-square-mile island off the southeastern point of Australia.

The Tasmanian tiger was Australia's largest carnivorous marsupial, with tiger stripes along the back, a dog's face, a pouch for carrying young and a long, tapering kangaroo-like tail. More than 2,000 of them were shot in the late 19th century by settlers because of attacks on sheep flocks. The last known specimen died in captivity in 1936.

Bone Implant Can Be Adjusted

NEW YORK (AP) — Doctors have unveiled an adjustable metal implant for children with thigh-bone cancer, a device they predict will save many young patients from leg amputations.

One of those patients, 10-year-old Jennifer Ciardullo, showed off the results of an implant at a news conference Monday at the Hospital for Joint Diseases Orthopedic Institute. Although she still walks with crutches, Jennifer said she was pleased with the implant because, "I could do a lot more things that I couldn't do before."

Dr. Michael M. Lewis, chief of the hospital's tumor service, developed the new prosthetic device, which is made of a titanium alloy and can be adjusted with a tool much like a wrench as a child grows.

There are between 1,000 and 1,500 new cases of child bone cancer each year in the United States.

More Women Using Cocaine

NEW YORK (UPI) — Women are catching up with men on the cocaine front. Dr. Arnold Washburn, director of research for 1-800-COCAIN, the number fielded as a public service by Fair Oaks Hospital, Summit, New Jersey, said the most recent survey shows women now represent almost half the cocaine problem.

A survey among cocaine abusers a year ago showed men outnumbered women by three to one. "The new data represent a significant shift in the pattern of cocaine use in America," Dr. Washburn said.

The data from a random sampling of 165 callers to 800-COCAIN came from a 20-minute interview and questionnaire. Dr. Washburn said this elicited a profile of the typical female cocaine abuser. "She is white, 24 years of age, college-educated and likes to be earning \$25,000 or more a year."

'Fake Virus' Drug to Be Tested Against Cancer

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — A new virus that blocks the proliferation of cancerous cells or converts cancerous cells back to normal ones. And unlike most cancer chemotherapies, researchers say amiglen stimulates the body's immune system instead of depressing it.

The stimulation triggers the production of interferon, the body's first line of defense against viruses.

The seven patients who showed improvement from amiglen were part of first phase of Food and Drug Administration tests designed to check toxicity. The grant will finance the second phase, measuring the response of diseased patients.

Dr. Isadore Brodsky, president of the Hahnemann Institute for Cancer and Blood Diseases, said huge doses of the drug produced nothing more serious than a low-grade fever.

Mohammed El-Saghir, director

of antiquities in southern Egypt, told the Middle East News Agency, the neighborhood that made up part of the ancient Egyptian capital of Thebes have been unearthed in southern Egypt.

United Press International

Between 1580 and 1350 B.C. It was found near the Temple of Karnak that lies across the Nile River from Luxor.

After artificial insemination, the female whooping cranes produce eggs that are removed from the nest by workers. Instead of quitting after the usual two eggs, the whoopers continue to lay. Meanwhile, the whooper eggs are incubated by accommodating sandhill cranes. The eggs of the sandhill cranes, supplied by whooper eggs, go into incubating machines.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

JULY 1984

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IN BRIEF
Flies, Snail
Aid Growth

THURSDAY, MAY 17, 1984

WALL STREET WATCH**Even 'Honest Abe' Might Be Fooled by This Market**

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

International Herald Tribune

Abraham Lincoln was probably too honest to ever be attracted by the stock market. What's more, he would no doubt feel uncomfortable with anything that could fool all of the people all of the time.

Mark Twain, himself more tempted by cynicism than giving back the right change, was probably better suited to invest successfully. He once observed: "The trouble with the world is not that people know too little, but that they know so many things that ain't so."

Wall Street now is undergoing one of those tortured times when expert advice is especially conflicting and investors have to figure out what is and what isn't so.

Solomon Brothers, for example, take issues with the widely held belief that the stock market is "overvalued" and that interest rates, being all-important, must decline substantially for stocks to launch a sustainable advance. Even without a decline in rates, the firm is bullish and expects a healthy move upward. But for Prudential-Bache, "The stock market's ability to levitate at both long and short interest rates rise is truly remarkable." Greg A. Smith, the firm's research director, insists that interest-rate levels do matter to Wall Street.

"The stock market will not ignore this forever," he asserts. "The longer the levitation, the harder the fall."

Len Smith, chief technical analyst at Bear Stearns, also fears that Wall Street is "walking on air." To him, the biggest worries are "lagging breadth" in rallies, "insufficiently defined semimonthly... a poor volume pattern and lack of assertive new group leadership."

Goldman Sachs says "the equity market for 1984 can be captured in two words: 'unappealing alternatives.' Leon Cooperman and Steven Einhorn, who head the investment policy committee, write in the firm's current issue of Research Focus that Wall Street this year will be either 'cautious' by offering very little total return or lurch into a 'classical bear market.'

The market remains substantially overvalued relative to interest rates, a condition that has existed since mid-1983," they say.

Paine Webber's Edward Kerschner takes the view that no major events appear on Wall Street's horizon to produce a big turning point for the general market. Therefore, he offers a list of companies that look promising.

Mr. Kerschner, co-chairman of the firm's investment-policy committee, dubs it "non-event investing" and recommends Bally Manufacturing, Hospital Corp. of America, McDonnell Douglas, Ralston Purina and Tandem Computers.

Moseley Hallgarten, however, says it believes Wall Street is "headed for better times." Its investment-policy committee makes these points:

- Traditionally wrong doomsayers have frightened investors into inaction with negative publicity about interest rates.

- Technical underpinnings of the bond and stock markets are showing signs of responding to good news and resisting bad news.

- U.S. economic fundamentals are stronger than recognized.

- Earnings have been the traditional basis for investing in equities and the trend of profits is better than most people think.

- Values in the market today are low by historical standards based on earnings projected for 1984 and 1985.

Nevertheless, stocks that "Moseley thinks will 'do well no matter what happens in the market'" are American Medical International, Community Psychiatric, Decision Data, DuPont, Gould, Health Care & Retirement Corp., Hospital Corp. of America, Koppers, McCormick, MCI Communications, NL Industries, National Medical Enterprises, Westinghouse and Wimberg.

Merrill Lynch's chief market analyst, Robert Farrell, has become so optimistic as to believe that one more sell-off in the coming weeks could carry the market to the "capitalization stage" that would culminate the correction that began last June.

"It would appear that the long-term bull case is getting buried in an avalanche of rising interest rates and inflationary expectations," he says. "The once rich speculators in small stocks are now much poorer. The once glorified professional money manager and stock picker is now defending his ability to keep up with the averages. Wall Street has gone from feast to famine and the underlying market has been hurt severely."

"If last year's increasing bullishness was a trap, so will it be a trap to burn increasingly bearish with each new downturn this year," he declares.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on May 16, excluding fees.									
Official fixing for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 2:00 pm EDT.									
	U.S.	Euro	DM	Fr.	ILL.	DM	U.S.	U.K.	Yen
Amsterdam	2.675	4.294	112.51	26.61	0.7326	5.53	126.14	123.25	24.08
Brussels (ex)	54.13	77.725	26.28	4.623	0.7324	10.07	121.5	120.4	24.08
Frankfurt	3.285	—	—	32.57	1.622	1.707	4.912	121.25	121.25
London (ex)	57.02	80.25	26.28	4.623	0.7324	10.07	121.5	120.4	24.08
Paris	148.59	224.55	61.68	20.81	0.7324	54.34	20.714	74.48	21.26
New York (ex)	—	129.85	2.245	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	201.80	321.25	24.27	22.45	1.3271	74.08	121.25	121.25	121.25
Zurich	2.882	3.152	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ECU	0.1818	0.2072	2.2072	—	2.2072	0.5307	4.5304	1.0005	0.5307
1 SDR	1.0422	1.0422	2.0822	0.7324	0.7324	0.5305	0.5304	2.2072	0.5305

Dollar Values

	U.S.	Euro	DM	Fr.	ILL.	U.S.	U.K.	Yen
Australia \$	1.1011	1.1045	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.1015	—	—
Austria schilling	19.945	—	—	1.9782	1.9781	1.9782	—	—
Belgium franc	57.02	58.62	—	0.8922	0.8922	57.02	—	—
Canada dollar	1.0725	1.0725	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0725	—	—
Denmark krone	2.0285	2.0285	—	0.8953	0.8954	2.0285	—	—
Finland mark	5.0712	5.0712	—	0.8953	0.8954	5.0712	—	—
France franc	10.25	10.25	—	0.8953	0.8954	10.25	—	—
Germany DM	1.0422	1.0422	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0422	—	—
Iceland króna	1.0725	1.0725	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0725	—	—
Ireland pound	1.0725	1.0725	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0725	—	—
Ireland punt	1.0725	1.0725	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0725	—	—
Italy lire	1.0725	1.0725	—	0.8953	0.8954	1.0725	—	—
Japan yen	7.1535	7.1535	—	0.8953	0.8954	7.1535	—	—

€ Sterling: 1.0422 Irl. c.

(*) Commercial franc (**) Amounts needed to buy one pound (**) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (***) Units of 100 (****) Units of 1,000 (*****) Units of 10,000

N.D.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Source: Commerzbank, except as noted.

Units applicable to interbank amounts of \$7 million minimum (for eurocurrencies).

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Wednesday's NYSE Closing

**Tables include the nationwide prices
Up to the closing on Wall Street**

(Continued from Page 10)

C	1.21	4.9	10	12.02	31.14	30.96
W	1.08	4.7	12	12.02	35.24	35.76
ards	.40	2.7	7	38	15	14.24

To Our Readers

transmission problems.

12 Month	High/Low		Stock		Div.		Yld.		PE		Stk.		Close		Close		Close			
Quot/Chgs	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	100s	High	Low	PE	100s	High	Low	Open	Clos	100s	High	Low	Open	Clos
27/4 - 16	200	198	SouBk	1.08	.43	8	2017	254	249	-	100	254	250	254	254	100	254	250	254	254
27/5 + 16	215	212	SouBk	1.78	149	6	27	114	111	114	100	114	111	114	114	100	114	111	114	114
27/6 - 16	243	241	SouCalEd	1.00	.43	12	24	186	185	186	100	186	185	186	186	100	186	185	186	186
27/7 + 16	178	176	SouCo	1.89	120	5	303	154	152	153	100	154	152	153	153	100	154	152	153	153
27/8 - 16	170	168	SouCo	2.48	.63	5	751	278	276	278	100	278	276	278	278	100	278	276	278	278
27/9 + 16	274	274	SNETT	2.24	.87	29	2675	254	252	254	100	254	252	254	254	100	254	252	254	254
27/10 - 16	257	256	SNETT	1.94	.62	16	1124	264	262	264	100	264	262	264	264	100	264	262	264	264
27/11 + 16	287	286	SoufCo	1.64	.42	22	125	125	125	125	100	125	125	125	125	100	125	125	125	125
27/12 - 16	215	214	SofT	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/13 + 16	207	206	SouM	1.08	.15	22	220	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/14 - 16	259	258	SouM	1.97	.43	32	220	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/15 + 16	254	253	SouM	1.97	.43	32	220	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/16 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/17 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/18 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/19 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/20 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/21 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/22 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/23 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/24 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/25 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/26 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/27 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/28 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/29 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/30 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/31 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/32 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/33 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/34 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/35 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/36 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/37 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/38 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/39 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/40 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/41 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/42 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/43 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/44 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/45 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/46 - 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42	22	125	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75	100	75	75	75	75
27/47 + 16	217	216	SouM	1.24	.42															

**Reaching More
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Around the World.**

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

BOOKS

H.G. WELLS:
Aspects of a Life

By Anthony West. 405 pp. Illustrated. \$22.95.
Random House, 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

TOWARD the end of this enthralling yet ultimately troubling biography of his father, H.G. Wells, the novelist and critic Anthony West concludes an account of Wells's stormy relations with the Fabian Society and then takes up the matter of Dorothy Richardson.

Wells's fight with the Fabian Society is a

splendid affair — entertaining yet significant,

and serving to shed light on both the surface

and the depths of English intellectual life at the

start of the 20th century. Now, in West's han-

dling, Wells's role in trying to expand and

change the direction of the society is lent

considerable justification. Its leaders, Beatrice

and Sidney Webb, are portrayed playfully if

somewhat poisonously, as "socialists who

loathed and despised the unwashed masses

only a little less than the democratic process

that required their desires and ambitions to be

taken into account" and who "were to end up,

naturally enough, alongside of George Bernard

Shaw in the ranks of the most fervent defend-

ers of Stalinism at its ugly worst."

Whether one accepts West's version of

the Fabian fracas, one has to concede that at least

it matters, for on its outcome depended the role of

English intellectuals in the development of

the Labor Party. Why then, one is bound to

ask, does West shift his gun to the pathetic

figure of Dorothy Richardson, a novelist of

little account, who seems hardly worth the

megaton of scorn and ridicule that the author

umps on her?

One should have known, of course. This is a

book whose main purpose seems to be to even

the score with anyone who has ever denigrated

West's father, and Dorothy Richardson, one of

dozens of women who once had a fling with

H.G. Wells, committed the sin, in West's view,

of denigrating his father to certain of Wells's

biographers. Worse, Richardson's distortions

of reality remind Anthony West of his mother,

Rebecca West, who earned a name for Wells

long after the light of his love had gone out and

who went to some lengths, unsuccessfully, to

re-engage his attention. Dorothy Richardson's

"fabulations" provide West with a narrative

bridge to get back to the subject of Rebecca

West, who, when all is written, is the ultimate

balance of the two accounts may yield some-

thing close to the truth.

Still, there is something self-diminishing

about what West is up to in this memoir

biography, which he has been working at off

and on since 1948. By writing about his own

life only to the extent that it impinged on his

parents' career, he reduces himself to a shadow,

or at most an appendage. He seems to be

pumping up his father in order to expand

himself, and puncturing his mother to remove

some sort of threat. Still, despite its eloquence,

we are left with an empty feeling. It is as if the

son were trying to prove something to a judge

who could no longer hear the evidence.

West seems aware of this. In a poignant

passage halfway through the book, he de-

scribes the disposal of his father's ashes on a

stormy sea. "The wind took them off as a long

tail that struck the very pale green water with a hiss." The boat swallowed as the captain put her about, "and I had a moment of agony," he continues. "He was really gone now, and I

was never, ever going to get certain 'stupid business' straightened out with him."

Judging from this brilliantly written book,

West's agony has never abated.



H. G. Wells

excuses for weaknesses of character, especially where it comes to his treatment of women in particular (as opposed to his championing of their rights in general), yet he tries to redeem Wells as a liberal with vision and to place his ideas in the broadest historical framework.

And he is psychologically acute. He highlights what is latent in Norman and Jean MacKenzie's estimable "H.G. Wells: A Biography" (1973) — the most substantial account of Wells's life to be written in the last decade and a half — and offers a plausible, if conventionally Freudian, explanation for his father's life-long attraction to the greater sexual pasture.

Nor does Anthony West's bias compromise his book's utility. From the MacKenzie biography one drew the conclusion that people were fond of H.G. Wells despite the frequent offenses he gave. From the present study, one must conclude the offense was usually earned. A balance of the two accounts may yield some-thing close to the truth.

Still, there is something self-diminishing about what West is up to in this memoir biography, which he has been working at off and on since 1948. By writing about his own life only to the extent that it impinged on his parents' career, he reduces himself to a shadow, or at most an appendage. He seems to be pumping up his father in order to expand himself, and puncturing his mother to remove some sort of threat. Still, despite its eloquence, we are left with an empty feeling. It is as if the son were trying to prove something to a judge who could no longer hear the evidence.

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Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A BIZARRE bidding idea led to a remarkable play problem on the diagramed deal.

The two no-trump opening, by partnership agreement, showed a weak pre-emptive bid in an unspecified suit. This homemade convention would not be permitted in most forms of tournament play, but sometimes anything goes, provided it is properly explained to the opposition.

This led to a contract of three spades doubled. West, not unaturally, thought he could defend successfully, but he was almost proved wrong.

West led the heart ace and continued with the seven. He hoped his partner would be able to ruff, but South put up the queen and was gratified to

win the trick.

The post-mortem revealed the sad truth. He could have made his doubled contract if he had made a play as unusual as East's opening bid. On the second trick it was necessary to discard a diamond, not a club.

Then he could have ruffed a heart, played the two clubs and ruffed a club. Another heart ruff, another club ruff and a final heart ruff would have re-

duced West to his four trumps.

The declarer still did not know which minor suit had caused East to make his weird pre-emptive opening. He routinely discarded a club, cashed two club winners and ruffed a club.

He now knew that East held diamonds, but it did not help. He led the diamond king, and West ruffed. Eventually, West took three more trump tricks for down one.

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He would have had to ruff a diamond lead, and allow the spade king to score the declarer's ninth trick.

Making the diamond tricks was not important. But it was vital to have two small clubs available to ruff.

NORTH
AQ 107
Q 8543
E 75
K 109

EAST (D)
A Q 107
K 1075
Q 102
E 754
K 109

SOUTH
K 1073
Q 9
Q 103
A K 102

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:
East: South
INT: DIA
3 INT
3
Pass
Pass
West led the heart ace.

Print answer here: A

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: SWAMP BANJO RENDER MAGPIE
Answer: At what age were they married?—
AT THE "PARSON-AGE"

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Amsterdam 17 16 23 22 Berlin 17 16 23 22

Copenhagen 17 16 23 22 Frankfurt 17 16 23 22

Dublin 17 16 23 22 Hamburg 17 16 23 22

Glasgow 17 16 23 22 Hong Kong 17 16 23 22

Istanbul 17 16 23 22 London 17 16 23 22

Kiev 17 16 23 22 Luxembourg 17 16 23 22

Madrid 17 16 23 22 Moscow 17 16 23 22

Munich 17 16 23 22 Paris 17 16 23 22

Nicosia 17 16 23 22 Rome 17 16 23 22

Stockholm 17 16 23 22 Tokyo 17 16 23 22

Vienna 17 16 23 22 Zurich 17 16 23 22

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

Akrotiri 22 21 28 27 Bahrain 22 21 28 27

Beirut 22 21 28 27 Baghdad 22 21 28 27

Bahrain 22 21 28 27 Beirut 22 21 28 27

Jerusalem 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Tehran 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Tunis 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Middle East 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Oman 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Persian Gulf 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Yemen 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

Yemen 22 21 28 27 Doha 22 21 28 27

OCEANIA HIGH LOW NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

Auckland 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

Sydney 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

Fiji Islands 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

Sydney 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

Sydney 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

Sydney 15 10 50 50 Sydney 15 10 50 50

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Sydney 15

SPORTS

Oilers Thrash Islanders for 2-1 Lead

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

EDMONTON, Alberta — In two staccato bursts, the Edmonton Oilers on Tuesday night rediscovered the offense that produced a record 466 goals during the 80-game regular season and charged into the lead in the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup finals.

Glen Anderson and Paul Coffey connected 17 seconds apart in the last minute of the second period to shatter a 2-2 tie: Mark Messier

STANLEY CUP FINALS

and Kevin McClelland tallied within a 20-second span early in the final period to shatter the New York Islanders.

The second 1-2 combination availed Islander goals Billy Smith, and the Oilers went on to post a 7-2 victory, matching the five-goal differential by which they were beaten in Saturday's Game 2, which had stood as the most lopsided in the cup finals since 1973.

Edmonton leads the best-of-seven series, 2-1, with the next two contests scheduled here Thursday and Saturday.

Although the Islanders often have found themselves in difficult situations, especially during this spring's playoffs, they have seldom in recent years appeared in such disarray as they did Tuesday.

The defense, which had limited Edmonton to eight goals in six playoff games over two seasons, broke down completely over the last 21 minutes, and the Islander plights certainly did not improve when captain Denis Potvin was helpless when Anderson gathered the rebound and lifted it over the goal at 19:12.

The crowd was still celebrating when Smith stopped a shot by Coffey. Again the rebound came into the slot and Coffey, shrugging off Butch Goring's ineffective check, pounced on it. Smith challenged Coffey, who eluded the driving goal and slid the puck into the empty net.

With most observers expecting the Islanders to come out flying in the third period, the champions instead fell flat. Edmonton was in control throughout (with a 17-8 margin in shots) and removed all doubt of the outcome with its two quick scores.

Islander defenseman Stefan Person was trapped up-ice, allowing Messier and Pat Hughes to mount a two-on-one break against Paul Boutilier. Faking a shot he skated down the left wing, Messier then fired the puck into the far corner at 5:32.

At 5:52, McClelland made it 6-2 with a backhander from the slot after he had lost control while attempting to shoot.

At 6:16, Smith departed, having yielded 6 goals in 31 shots. Smith has been portrayed here as Public Enemy No. 1, a stick-swinging "hatchet man" who carries up opponents from the goal crease. His long shot is probably posted at every post office in town. As Smith made the long, slow slide to the bench and into the locker room, Emerson Fane gave him a mock standing ovation.

And after his sub, Rolland Melanson, finished taking his warmup shots, the crowd chanted: "We want Smith!... We want Smith!" They didn't get him, although they probably will in Thursday night's Game 4, which will be critical in the Islanders' drive for a record-tying five straight Stanley Cups. On the first shot he faced, Melanson gave up the concluding goal, due to Semenko at 9:41.

Melanson unleashed some of the frustration he has borne while serving as an unused playoff understudy to Smith since he beat Washington twice in the first round a year ago. Oiler Ken Linsman flipped the puck toward Melanson after a whistle and Melanson responded by firing it past Lineman's head. And when Melanson

scooter, brought the sellout crowd of 17,498 roaring to its feet with the tying goal — on the first of many critical mistakes by the usually reliable Islander blue-line corps.

Messier faked rookie defenseman Gord Dineen to the outside, then cut between Dineen and Potvin to beat Smith to the stick side. Each team was a man short when the Oilers suddenly broke the game open with less than a minute remaining in the period.

Wayne Gretzky finally made his presence felt, outgunning Potvin for the puck behind the Islander goal line and passing it out to Charlie Huddy. Huddy relayed it to Anderson, who fired a long shot that Smith blocked. Potvin then accidentally bumped Smith, who was helpless when Anderson gathered the rebound and lifted it over the goal at 19:12.

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Linenmen John D'Amico and Ray Scapinello had it rough as well. They were constantly in the middle of fist- and stick-swinging players who obviously do not like each other.

Potvin was not the only casualty of the chippy play. Edmonton winger Dave Hunter suffered a rib injury when Greg Gilbert blasted him into the protruding side of a pane of glass near the penalty box during the third period.

Edmonton's Stanley Cup quest — and its dire view of the No. 1 Islander goalie — is community-wide. For the duration of the play-

offs, the cafeteria at Alberta Hospital, a mental institution here, is featuring Billy Smith Burgers (mainly chicken) and Oilerburgers (pure beef), both priced at \$2.25.

The trend in sales is instantly apparent. A horn is sounded when an Oilerburger is ordered; demand for a Billy Smith Burger brings the clanging of a cowbell. Through Tuesday, patients and staff were favoring Oilerburgers, 174-30.

Ray Cote came out of nowhere to star in the Oilers' playoff drive last season. This year, dropped from the roster 13 games into the season, he's working at a golf course 300 miles away from the Stanley Cup action.

"It hurts to watch them after being kind of front and center last year," said Cote, who was replaced on the checking line by Kevin McClelland.

"Right now," he said of his work at a course in Pincher Creek, "I'm raking some sand traps. I haven't got to greens yet. That's the No. 1 job. You have to work your way up to that."

(WP, LAT, UPI)

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United Press International
BILLY SMITH denied Dave Semenko in the first period, but, after an ineffective Smith was replaced by Roland Melanson, Semenko scored the final goal in Edmonton's 7-2 rout.

Lakers Go 2-Up on Suns; Celts Rip Bucks, 119-96

United Press International

INGLEWOOD, California — Ervin Johnson set a National Basketball Association playoff record with 24 assists and Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 21 points here Tuesday night to power the Los Angeles

(who scored 13 of the Suns' 30 points in the period) cut the margin to 70-61. Los Angeles led, 87-76, entering the final quarter.

The first-half pattern was all but identical to that of the series opener, with the Suns escaping a pressing Laker defense to score easy baskets. Phoenix led until early in the second quarter, when, as in Game 1, the Lakers took control for good. They rattled off a 14-2 spurt, running the break flawlessly.

NBA PLAYOFFS

Lakers to a 118-102 victory over the Phoenix Suns and a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven series Western Conference championship series. Games 3 and 4 are scheduled for Friday and Sunday in Phoenix.

Meanwhile, Boston routed Milwaukee, 119-96, in the opener of the Eastern Conference title series.

Johnson's assist total easily eclipsed the record of 20 set by Johnny Moore of San Antonio last season; Johnson's previous playoff high was 19. Tuesday's victory left the Lakers with a 9-1 record in the current playoffs (7-0 at home).

Boston had seven scorers in double figures, including James Worthy with 19 and Bob McAdoo with 16. The Suns were led by Larry Nance with 29 points and James Edwards with 16.

The Lakers built an 11-point lead after three quarters and increased it to 13 with 8:16 left in the game on fast-break baskets by McAdoo and Worthy. Phoenix cut the deficit to 12 with 4:20 remaining before the Lakers boosted their lead to 112-94. The Suns never threatened again.

Los Angeles led by 10 at halftime and outscored the Suns, 14-7, in the first 8:30 of the third quarter to take a 70-53 lead. Kurt Rambis scored 6 of the Lakers points during that stretch.

But the Suns reeled off 8 consecutive points the next four minutes, and a 10-footer by Nance

closed the gap to 75-57.

In the first period, the teams combined were only 14-of-42 from the floor. Boston took the lead at 8-9 when Parish stole the ball from Lanier at the Bucks' 3-point line and drove for a lay-up that started a 17-3 run. Quinn Buckner finished the spurt with an 18-foot jumper from behind McHale's screen.

Boston's lead grew to 18 midway through the third quarter, with Cedric Maxwell hitting a jump hook to complete a 6-0 run that made the score 75-57.

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